The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,068—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd March, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE TO QUEENSLAND.

The Steamer leaving Bombay for Colombo on Wednesday, 2nd March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Mail-Steamer from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th Feb., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	" 360	" 220		" 80	
Port Said	" 380	" 230		" 90	
Messina	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Naples	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Leghorn	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Genoa	" 500	" 340		" 140	
Marseilles	" 520	" 350		" 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400 300	2nd Mar
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100 300	12th Mar
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700 400	26th "
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	9th Apl
Speke Hall	Brand	2,700 400	23rd "
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100 300	7th May
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,400 300	21st "
Trentham Hall	Jas. Shaw	2,100 300	4th June
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700 400	18th "
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain, S. MARINOVICH will be DESPATCHED as above, on 1st March, 1881.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

NOTICE.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

THIS steamer has been DETAINED, and will not sail until the 2nd March.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.—BARQUE "MARTABAN" FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed of the above vessel's arrival, and are requested to present their Bills of Lading and to take delivery of their respective goods without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CARGO by barque MARTABAN will be landed at the risk and expense of consignees unless their boats are alongside, as their goods come to hand.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND:

The Rt. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M. P., 17, Prince's Gardens, S. W.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., 36, Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S. W., Director, London and County Bank.
A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey, Director, Bank of British North America.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .. .. £8,000,211.
Surplus over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to valuation made by the Government .. .. £1,586,573.
Income for Year .. .. £1,622,865.

INTENDING INSURERS are particularly invited to examine the advantageous terms offered by this large first class MUTUAL Life Office in which there are NO shareholders, but ALL FUNDS BELONG TO THE POLICY HOLDERS. Annuities are granted on exceptionally favourable terms. Prospectuses and every information supplied on application personally, or by post to any address.

Wm. WATSON & CO.
Secretaries and Agents for India.
Bombay, 23, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be desptched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th "
s. ROHILLA	3461	700	W. Barrat	17th "
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th "
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st "
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th "
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st "
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th "
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th "
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th "
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th "
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st "

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	11th Mar.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer AVOCA will leave for the above Ports on the 2nd March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the British India Steam Navigation Company—

A quantity of rice sweepings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale to commence at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their room as follows:—

An invoice consisting of superior quality "Afghan Silver warranted to wear equal to Nickel Silver," table, dessert, tea and egg spoons and forks, consist in wooden cases for 12 persons, and loose.

10 cases cotton and cloth umbrellas.
Few K. O. hanging and table lamps.
5 cases provision, salmon and venison.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

NOTICES.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the wholesale price to all customers of the Company's Ice will, until further notice, be Rs. 20 per ton delivered from the Factory, Mody Bay.

By order of the Board,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

LADIES' SHOES.

HOUSE SHOES, WALKING SHOES, EVENING SHOES.

PRICE LIST OF A FURTHER CONSIGNMENT.

SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 2 neat Satin Elastic bands, Satin bow and 3 small buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat narrow bands, bow, and elastic side springs	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 4 neat Straps to button in front, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, 3 neat Straps to button at the side, and silk bow	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, single satin Elastic band, Satin bow, and 2 small Silver buckles	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT MOROCCO LEATHER, Black Silk and Satin Rosette and small black buckle	Rs. 8 8 per pair
SOFT GLOVE KID, elastic front surmounted by Satin Rosette, and silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, elastic band surmounted with Silk bow	Rs. 5 8 per pair
STOUT GLACE KID, Satin Resette and Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole and ordinary French heels	Rs. 6 8 per pair
MOROCCO WALKING SHOES, to tie, single sole, and Military heels	Rs. 8 8 per pair
KID WALKING SHOES, Military heels and stout soles ...Rs. 8, 9, 9-8, and	Rs. 10 8 per pair
EVENING SHOES.	
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with floral silk embroidered Toes, old Gold Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Satin Bow, and Lemon colour Kid Lining	Rs. 9 8 per pair
SOFT PATENT LEATHER, with neat Silk Bow, and Blue Silk Lining	Rs. 10 8 per pair
SOFT GLACE KID, with Gold beaded Rosette and Floral Silk Embroidered Toes	Rs. 10 8 per pair
PRUNELLA COURT SHOES, floral Silk Embroidered Toes (Olive Green, and Cardinal), lined blue Silk	Rs. 10 8 per pair
WHITE SATIN SHOES Rosette, and Silver buckle	Rs. 9 8 per pair
WHITE SATEEN SHOES, Satin Rosette Silver buckle	Rs. 6 8 per pair

☞ The Postal charge to any part of India for a pair of any of the above Shoes, packed securely in a light wooden box, would not exceed 12 annas or for two pairs Rs. 1-4, &c.

As a guide to size, send a pencilled outline of a boot or shoe that fits.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lesses and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, FEB. 26,
THE GREEN BUSHES.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight..................Rs. 32
Do. do. four .... " 16
Orchestra Stalls.......................... " 4
Pit Stalls .... " 2
Back Seats ....Annas " 8

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

MONDAY, 28th FEB.
BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN TURNER,
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN AND STAGE MANAGER,
when will be presented
AN ENTIRELY NEW PANTOMIME ENTITLED
CONRAD, THE CORSAIR.
A NEW AND GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION
BY
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.
NEW MUSIC BY
Mr. DUDLEY WYATT.
THREE CLOWNS!
TWO PANTALOONS!

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES DIRECT.

THE S. S. INDIA will sail as above on 19th March positively. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 26th February, 1881.

NOTICE.
HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "TRENTHAM HALL are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods without delay from the Prince's Dock.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES (60) SIXTY per share, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1880, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 26th instant, between the hours of 12 a. m. to 3 p. m., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders, who are on the Register on the 23rd idem, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 24th February, instant, to Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 21st February, 1881.

TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.

THE following are the only REMAINING BUNGALOWS still unlet.

"The Underwood" on the other side of the Choke Hotel, really a desirable place. Rent, Rs. 700. For the coming March season. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

MARIACOTTAGE, situated near the Church and convenient in every way. Rent, Rs. 600. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

Florence Lodge for	Rs. 600
Coxson's Bungalow for	" 500
Wadia Lodge for	" 500
Cama Cottage for	" 500
Red House for	" 300
The Hermitage for	" 800
The Wilderness for	" 600
Sunny Side for	" 300
Terrace Cottage for	" 600
Rose Cottage for	" 500
Keep Sake for	" 300
Lodge Benedict for	" 500
Mary Lodge for	" 500
Arnould Lodge for	" 500
Fleetwood for	" 500

For further particulars such as plan and list of furniture, &c., &c, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, from 1st March next, a desirable BUNGALOW on the Ridge, near G. H. Farran, Esq. Rent only Rs. 165 including all taxes, and could be had only for eight months or on a longer lease. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an upper-storied furnished BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, tastefully painted, decorated, and furnished with choicest articles of furniture, could be had from 1st May next up to 1st December, 1881. Rent, Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

WANTED, a furnished BUNGALOW from 1st March up to 30th June, either on Malabar Hill, Cumbala Hill, or Breach Candy. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

THACKER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW AND RECENT BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Max Muller's Selected Essays on Language, Mythology, and Religion. Two vols.	10	0
Turkish Armenia and Eastern Asia Minor. By Rev. H. F. Tozer. (Illustrated)	10	0
In the Ardennes. By K. S. Macquoid. 50 Fine Illustrations	6	12
Letts's General Atlas	7	12
Parry on Water	1	8
The Evolutionist at Large. By Grant Allen.	4	12
Spon's Architect's and Builder's Pocket-Book	2	4
Smith's Premium Calculator	3	4
Long's Farming in a Small Way	4	12
The Novelette Library. Vol. XI.	1	4
Stories of Long Ago Retold. By Ascott R. Hope. (100 Illustrations)	3	4
Buried Alive: Ten Years of Penal Servitude in Siberia. Translated from the Russian...	6	12
A Polar Reconnaissance: being the Voyage of the "Isbjorn" to Novaya Zemlya, 1879. By Captain A. H. Markham. (Illustrated)	10	0
English Philosophers. Edited by Iwan Muller "Sir W. Hamilton." By Professor Monck...	2	4
Spon's Encyclopædia of the Industrial Arts, Manufactures, and Commercial Products. Division 3. Cotton to India	8	8
Parliamentary Papers—		
Advance of Ayub Khan on Kandahar	1	4
Affairs of South Africa	1	0
Report of Sanitary Measures in India 1878-9	1	8
The New Playground or Wanderings in Algeria. By A. A. Knox	6	12
The Flight of the Lapwig: A Naval Officer's Jottings in China, Formosa, and Japan. By Hon. Hy Noel Shore, R. N. ...	9	8
Burke's Peerage, 1881	23	12
Health Haunts or the Riviera and S. W. of France	2	0
Locke's Conduct of the Understanding. Edited by T. Fowler	1	4
The Classics for the Million: being an Epitome in English of the Works of the Principal Greek and Latin Authors. By H. Grey	3	4
Trench's Realities of Irish Life (New Edition)	1	4
The Personal Law of the Mahomedans. By Syed Ameer Ali	9	8
Lares and Penates; or, The Background of Life. By F. Caddy	3	12
Hayes' Veterinary notes for Horse-Owners. Second edition, enlarged	7	0
"Seeta." By Colonel Medows Taylor. Cheaper Edition	3	12
"Our People," Sketches by C. Keene, from the Collection of Mr. Punch. 400 Pictures	20	0

INDIA in 1880. By SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.
Rs. 10; post free, Rs. 10-8.
(*Third supply arrives next mail.*)

Orders now Registered for
BRADDON'S NEW NOVEL
JUST AS I AM. Cheap Edition. One vol.... 3 12
(Expected shortly.)

THACKER & CO., Limited.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Rs. as.
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	The cream of Scotch Whiskies.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	Softened and matured by Age			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	Of uniform quality at all times.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.			
22 8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky	... 22 8
	Is supplied to upwards of eighty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.
GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
SMITH ORGAN & Co., Boston.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,

with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS: H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS. | PATRONS: REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After-Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan (After-Dinner Wines)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer (After-Dinner Wines)	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien (Dinner Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac (Dinner Wines)	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 8
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. de Paul	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior	black seal	39 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 8	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do, Yellow "	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs, Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 8
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 8
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 0	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	"	14 0
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 " .. .. .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 " .. .. .. " 4 0 "

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a. 8 12 Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. a. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
216 0	St. Estephe	231 0
161 0	Medoc	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	CASH. 4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla..	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.

Note.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT APPEARS WEEKLY.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES

Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY, 28th FEBRUARY, 1881.
SIGNORA PALMIRA ORTORI,
THE EMINENT VIOLINIST,
MOST KINDLY ASSISTED BY THE WELL-KNOWN AMATUERS, MRS. MORLAND, MRS. ADAMS, AND MR. WYER,
WILL GIVE A
GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

Under the distinguished Patronage of the Right Wor. the Immediate Past Grand Master in charge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India.

CAPTAIN HENRY MORLAND.
AND
VERY WOR. BRO. H. I. P. THOMSON,
Deputy District Grand Master in charge under England, and the Masonic Fraternity of Bombay.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Overture .. .. ..Tancredi.. .. ..Rossini.
Pianoforte 4 hands.
Signorina Wuthier & Sigr. Elio Janni.
2 Song .. .. ..Hebe.. .. ..Blumenthal.
Mr. Wyer.
3 Grand Fantaisie.. "Figlia del Regimento"..Alard.
Violin—Signora Ortori.
4 Cavatina .. ..Barbier di Siviglia..Rossini.
With Piano Violin & Violincello accompanyment.
Mrs. Morland.
5 Pianoforte .. ..Caprice Hongrois ..Ketterer.
Signorina Wuthier.
6 Cavatina .. .. "Esmeralda" .. ..Levey.
Mrs. Adams.

PART II.

1 Overture .. .. .."Dichter and Bauer"..Suppe.
Pianoforte 4 hands.
Signorina Wuthier and Sigr. Elio Janni.
2 Elegie .. ..Songe D'enfant.. A. Batta.
Violincello—Signor Francesconi.
3 Capriccio .. .. "American Bird" ..Hauser.
Violin, Signora Ortori.
4 .. .. .. "Ave Maria".. ..Hervey.
With Piano and Harmonium accompanyment.
Mrs. Morland.
5 Song .. .. .. "The Stirrup Cup" ..Arditi.
Mr. Wyer.
6 .. .. .. "I love my love" ..Pinsuti.
Mrs. Adams.

Concert to commence at 9 o'clock sharp.

Reserved seats .. .. Rs. 3
Unreserved seats .. .. " 2
Back seats .. .. " 1

One family ticket securing 4 reserved seats, Rs. 10.

The Plan of the Hall can be seen, and tickets secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co."

STATESMAN DEFENCE FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS to the above Fund will be received at the BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

CLEARING STOCK.

MESSRS. GLENROY and Co. are prepared to sell their valuable China and Japanese ware and Bronzeware in hand by private sale up to end of this month at reduced prices to make room for incoming goods.

GLENROY & CO., 8, Meadow Street.

ALL persons who have CLAIMS on the estate of the Late C. H. F. CLEUGH, Esquire, and have not yet sent them in, are requested to do so at once to the undersigned.

Messrs. PRESCOT & WINTER, Solicitors.
Meadow Street, 25th February, 1881.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association held this day in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, is ADJOURNED till MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., when the consideration of the Rules as revised by the Committee will be resumed.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

LADIES'
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEM-STITCHED, in Boxes containing one doz.
Credit.—Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0.
Cash.—Rs. 5-14, Rs. 7-12, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-4, Rs. 13-8.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Credit.—Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-8 per doz.
Cash.—Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-6 per doz.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Lieut.-Colonel Van Heythueysen. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 90. Six other BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill. Rents from Rs. 100 to Rs. 265. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW in the Marine Lines, from 1st March, for four or five months. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a furnished BUNGALOW at Byculla for Rs. 200.

Another furnished BUNGALOW at Byculla for Rs. 100.

A Commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Grant Road, next to the Railway Station. Rent, Rs. 100. Will be let furnished if required.

A BUNGALOW at Falkland Road, known as "Falkland Hall." Rent moderate.

A BUNGALOW at Parell, opposite the Moorarjee Spinning and Weaving Mills. Rent moderate.

The lower part of a BUNGALOW at Chowpatty. Rent, Rs. 30. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a commodious upper-storied HOUSE at Mazagon, at present occupied by the Zenana Mission. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the lower part of a BUNGALOW at Mazagon. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, ROOMS at Grant Buildings. Vehar Water laid on, and stabling free. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE opposite the Bombay Bank. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE on Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, at present occupied by W. H. Payne, Esq. Rent, Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Meadows Street, opposite the Oriental Bank. Rent, Rs. 70. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Armenian Lane for Rs. 50.

A residence near the Imperial Hotel in Nesbit Row. Rent, Rs. 50.

A residence on the Old High Court premises. Rent, Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle below the offices of the *Times of India*, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Deschamps and Co. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

HOUSES TO LET AT MATHERAN.

Sands' House	Rs. 600
Caprera	" 600
Barr Cottage	" 600
Mary Lodge	" 500
The Wilderness	" 500
Gomes Bungalow	" 450
Sunny-Side	" 250

Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH
FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
Per bottle Rs. 2 Cash, per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per Dozen Bottles, Cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS
WILL OPEN
FOR A SHORT SEASON
IN
BOMBAY,
MONDAY, MARCH 7th.

For more particulars see future advertisements.

G. AGRATI, General Agent.

APOLLO GARDENS.

SATURDAY, 26th INSTANT.

GRAND OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,
REPRESENTING 17 EPISODES OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

TO CONCLUDE

With a Comic and laughable Museum with instantaneous change of colors.

DANCING ON THE MONSTER PLATFORM.
BRILLIANT ILLUMINATIONS.

Entrance, Re. 1. No extra charge as the Theatre.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

MR. MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL is admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm in BOMBAY and SHANGHAI from the 1st January, 1881.

ABRAHAM, EZRA & Co.
Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 5th March, 1881, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1880, and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1880.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 12th March, 1881, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
For the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
No. 6, Hornby Row, Bombay, 25th February, 1881.

BASEL MISSION MANGALORE Tiles, Roofing and Flooring, Sky-lights and Ventilators, Hollow and Solid Bricks, Tubes, etc. For Samples and illustrated Price Lists apply to

WARDEN and Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—This HOTEL is the most COMFORTABLE one I have stayed at in India. F. KIRBY.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

FOR SALE.—A DEVON TRICYCLE, nearly new. Apply "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, FRESH HAMS in Canvas. Price, EIGHT annas per pound.—CRAWFORD and Company.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION THIS DAY, an English Cow, giving seven seers of milk daily.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART, HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 650. Address "K. A. R. O.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, English built BROUGHAM and Australian HORSE in excellent condition. Apply to R. MURRAY, C. M. Bank.

DICTIONARY.—WANTED second-hand copy of English and Persian Dictionary. Apply "J. B. M.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ORIENTAL ICE COMPANY.—The price of our Ice will be 8 lbs. per anna from THIS DATE until further notice. T. D. Kyle, General Manager.

A TREAT for the children. THE GRAND COMIC CYCLORAMA, at the Apollo Gardens, this evening, at 9. Entrance, Re. 1. Children half price.

FOR SALE.—Belgium and English Canary BIRDS and GOLD FISH. Apply to BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE and Co., at No. 3, Marine Street.

FOR SALE, J. & F. Martell's well-known OLD BRANDY in quarts at Rs. 25-8 per doz. cash. Apply to D.P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents, 26, Apollo Street.

BARGAIN.—Ladies silver keyless crystal face Watch, in splendid going order, new. Rs. 35 cash. E. I. BRANDON, 25, Meadow's Street, Bombay.

THE above Watch originally cost Rs. 70, at the Army and Navy Co.'op Stores. 2 years guarantee given. E. I. BRANDON, Watchmaker, 25 Meadow's St.

WATCHES, &c., carefully repaired at very reasonable charges. E. I. BRANDON, Watchmaker from London, 25, Meadow's Street, Bombay.

FRESH FISH, Pomfrets, Oysters, and Prawns frozen in solid blocks of Ice or packed in lose Ice. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

BUTTER, 10 as. per. lb., 6 as. per ½, and 4 as. per ¼ lb. retail; the finest Australian Butter, made from pure cow's milk; quality first class. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

AUSTRALIAN Sheep's Tongues, Rs. 2; Chicago Ox Tongues, Rs. 3; Chicago Corned Beef, Re. 1-12 per tin cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

MASON'S Semi-Havanna Cigars, made from Virginia seed tobacco; smoking mixtures, mild, medium, strong. 12 as. and Re. 1 per lb. tin. Apply to W. J. ESSAI.

PIANO, second-hand, nearly new, in splendid condition, by Rose and Co. Originally cost Rs. 850. For further particulars, apply, to W. J. ESSAI.

TEMPLE BAR, Grand Cafe Restaurant.—Breakfast or Tiffin, Re. 1; Dinner, Re. 1-8; Grill'd Chops or Steaks, As. 8; Tea or Coffee, As. 2 per cup. 6 Billiard Tables.

BILLIARD PLAYERS.—Keep your brain cool and hands steady by drinking PHOSPHO and avoiding intoxicants. Rs. 3 per doz. HANBURY & Co., Church Gate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BACK BAY SWIMMING BATH.—The MEETING in connection with the proposed Back Bay Swimming Bath will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8-30, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. All interested in the project are requested to attend.

FOR SALE, a High-caste Chestnut ARAB SHAMROCK, age 4—14-2; passed Infantry Charger, a perfect Lady's Horse. Up to weight. Price, Rs. 1,100. A BAY WALER GELDING "YUHLAN," 6 years—15-1; passed Cavalry Charger. Goes in an harness. Up to weight. Price, Rs. 650. These Horses are for sale, as the owner is going Home. Apply to Dr. LANGLEY, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON IN CUT at 12 As. per lb., WHOLE SIDES 11 As. per lb. PEARSE, Apollo Street and Rampart Row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

THE Bank of England continues to gain in strength, the return for the week ending on Wednesday showing an increase of 3 per cent. in the proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, and a further amount of £75,000 went in yesterday. Reuter has not quoted rates of discount in the open market for some days past, but there can be little doubt that the tendency is towards increased ease, and it is not unlikely a further reduction may be made in the Bank rate before long. Any such reduction, however, could not have much general effect, as trade has not had to contend with anything approaching dear Money for a long time. Consols though continue to harden in value, being yesterday ⅛ higher at 99⅜. French Rentes remain at 119½, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered.

All articles of general produce, and Seeds and Wheat remain without change. Piece-goods in Manchester Reuter says are quiet, and omits the "steady" with which he has so long qualified his report.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales. Spot prices show a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Dholleras and Omras, and private messages report arrivals weaker. In New York both ready Cotton and futures are without change at 11 9-16d. and 11·55 cents per lb. respectively. The receipts at the ports continue liberal, the quantity yesterday being 23,000 bales.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London yesterday being quoted ⅛d. higher at 52½d. per oz, we opened this morning with an advance of 1-16d. all round, and for the time being with all the Banks apparently willing drawers of demand at 1s. 8d. the market looked fairly strong. As so frequently has been the case lately, however, the firmness was very short-lived, a decidedly easier feeling becoming apparent, after receipt of the Calcutta telegrams, and although Bank paper is quoted the same at the close, rates for private bills are 1-16d lower again. The following are the latest rates :—

Bank Bills on demand......... 1s. 8d. per rupee.
Do. telegraphic .... 1s. 7 31-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight .. 1s. 8 ⅛d. ,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, .. 1s. 8 9-32 to 5-16d. ,,
Documents 3 ,, ,, .. 1s. 8 5-16d. ,,
Francs, 3 ,, ,, .. 2f. 15c. ,,

Calcutta demand drafts have receded to par, but 60 days' sight are still quoted at ⅞ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMET PAPER continues very firm, and a considerable business has been done. Fours-and-a-half have advanced to Rs. 109⅜, but Fours are unaltered at Rs. 100⅜.

THE SHARE MARKET remains very steady, and any changes quoted are in favour of holders. Banks show no movement of any kind. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 2½ higher at Rs. 910. In Press Companies the only movement is an advance of Rs. 17½ in New Indian. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very steady, and Manockjee Petit and Orientals are both Rs. 5 higher. Ripon Gold Mining Co.'s shares have receded to par one rupee per share.

COTTON to-day has again been weak, and a further decline of Rs. 2 per share may be quoted in everything except Broach for March, which still maintains its value in the most remarkable manner. The meeting of the Association interfered with business to a considerable extent, but a good deal was done, nevertheless, chiefly in Good Omras for March at Rs. 207. We now quote :—

Good Omra, March delivery .... Rs. 207 per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,, ... ,, 193 ,,
G. F. ,, ,, ... ,, 183 ,,
Good Broach, March ,, ... ,, 225 ,,
Good Dhollera, April ,, ... ,, 202 ,,

LINSEED continues the object of as much competition as ever, and anything offering ready is at once picked up at Rs. 6-9 to Rs. 6-10 per cwt., a rate which could not exist but for people buying to cover freight engagements.

FREIGHTS show no improvement as yet. For Liverpool 25s. is still quoted, and relets are offering freely for almost every port at proportionately low figures, 37s. 6d. payable here having been done for Genoa.

PIECE-GOODS are in no way altered. The demand drags on at the rate of about 300 packages per day, and it would take a very material reduction from the present level of prices to develop a larger off-take.

COALS remain unchanged. Dull on the spot, but steady to arrive owing to the absence of sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Twilight, 630 tons, Captain M. Salt, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE steam ship Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M. Salt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar with a general cargo, and 140 deck passengers.

The s. s. Calcutta, 913 tons, Captain J. H. Major, sailed yesterday for Trieste, and Venice with a general cargo.

THE steamer Austin Frier, 839 tons, Captain J. Barker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah and Hoodooda with a general cargo and 423 deck passengers.

THE steamer Hutton, 1,514 tons, Captain K. Henderson, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Jeddah and Hoodooda with a general cargo, Mrs. Smith, and 688 pilgrims.

THE barque Earshall, 396 tons, Captain A. Stephen, arrived in harbour on the 24th inst. from Mauritius (27th Dec.) with a cargo of 8,518 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nanabhoy and Sorabjee.

THE Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (30th Jan.), with the following passengers :—Mr. E. Leacts, Mr. H. Bapty, Mr. M. Dougall, Miss Franklin, Mr. R. Grundy, Rev. R. Walker, Mr. Latimer, Mr. M. Howaith, and Rev. and Mrs. Bergen, and two children. She brought the following cargo :—2,218 packages piece-goods, 2 packages hardware, 56 cases clocks, 100 kegs sulphate of copper, 16 bundles iron sheets, 8 packages rivets, 6 packages iron ware, 750 cases brandy, 4 cases gold thread, 1,701 bars iron, 29 cases soap, 779 cases tinplates, 140 nos. iron plates, 9 packages color and paints, 18 cases umbrellas, 7 cases provisions, 25 cases slates, 652 bundles nail rod iron, 108 casks disinfecting powder, 35 cases wine, 580 kegs nails, 37 bales twist, 2,360 packages iron sheets, 7 packages wool, 6 cases leather, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes, 1,891 tons, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Sydney to Venice.—Mr. and Mrs. Way. From Sydney to Brindisi.—Judge Faucett and Miss Faucett. From Melbourne to Venice.—Mr. Brown, Miss Brown, and Mr. and Mrs. Carter. From Melbourne to Southampton.—Mr. J Wood. From Madras to Southampton.—Mr. A. Young. From Glenelg to Suez.—Mr. Praude, and 1 deck for Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Lombardy, 1,726 tons, Captain T. B. Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday from China with China Mail, four deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From Hongkong—40 packages silk piece goods, 121 packages silk, 227 chests tea, 400 chests cassia, 14 cases beads, 56 cases glass, bangles, 57 cases preserves, 8 bundles matting, 3 boxes specie, 31 boxes gold, and 1,999 bags sugar. From Shanghai.—2 boxes gold, 1 package honey, 70 piece silk, and 494 chests tea. From Penang—350 slabs tin. From Yokohama—42 packages provisions. From Singapore—103 packages hemp, 152 packages benzoin, 89 packages nutmegs, 11 packages mace, 50 slabs tin, 2 cases cigars, 2 cases garrow wood, 100 packages dammer, 541 bundles rattans, 80 cases tea, and 3 packages ivory.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Thibet, 1,671 tons, Capt. W. R. Jordan, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with H. M. Mails, 1,229 chests opium, a general cargo, and the following passengers. For Melbourne—Capt. and Mrs. Holmes, and seven children, Mr. O. O. Morgan, Mr. R. Jenkin, and Mr. G. A. Pethard. For Galle—Mr. R. C. Aiken, Mr. Orr Ewin (Junior) and Mr. A. Simeon.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Hutton (s)	Henderson	Jeddah, Feb. 6.
	Earshall	Stephen	Mauritius, Dec. 27.
25	Hydaspes (s)	Harvey	Sydney, Jan. 27.
	Trentham Hall(s)	Shaw	Liverpool, Jan. 30.
	Austin Frier (s)	Barker	Jeddah, Feb. 12.
	Lombardy (s)	Chapman	Shanghai, Feb. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Puttiallas(s)	Touzell	Kurrachee.
	Ringwood	Doherty	Tellicherry.
	Colvilla (s)	Major	Trieste and Venice.
	Thibet (s)	Jorden	China &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nyamza, Salt, for Zanzibar.
Ship Twilight, Smith, Colombo.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Humbert, for Havre.
Steamer Mongolia, for Suez, Marseilles, &c.
Steamer Trentham Hall, for Liverpool.
Steamer Hutton, for Calcutta.
Steamer John David, for Trieste and Venice.
Barque Hope, for Bremen.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—600 cwts wheat, Rowjee Bhinsey; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

Virago (s)—101 bales rags, W. Bell and Co; 4,300 bundles coir yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co; 48 bales rags and 17 bales hemp, Khimchund Lallbhoy; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

Sicily (s)—1,500 cwts wheat and 194 cwts myrabolams, Sigg-Sulzier and Co; 48 bales cotton, Goculdass Jethanee; 100 bales cotton, Anundjee Luckomsee and Co.

City of Baltimore (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 22 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 83½ bales cotton, Jumnadass Vussonjee; 30 bales hides, Khan Mahamed Nensey; 21 bales cotton, Heerjee Ebjee; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

Deepdale (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 1600 cwts wheat, Thackersee Dewraj.

FOR LONDON.

J. M. Church (s)—125 cwts candalwood, Abdoola Hajee Ahmed; 110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 337½ cwts myrabolams, Anundjee Lukhumsee and Co.

Bowesfield (s)—412 cwts olibanum, Khakeebhoy Puddomsey; 96 bales cotton, Manore Hurka; 1,200 cwts wheat, P. Chrystal and Co; 1600 cwts wheat, Anundjee Lukhmusee and Co; 150 cwts olibanum, 38 cwts mother of pearl shells, ¾ cwt fishmaws, Curmaly Sherif Cassumbhoy; 211 cwt hides, R. Rahimbhoy.

Pekin (s)—10 cases indigo, Syed Abdol Cassum; 48 cwts horns, Nubeebhoy Caderbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Eschol (s)—100 bales hemp and 9,900 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Timavo (s)—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 150 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Timavo (s)—50 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassel and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR HAVRE.

Madras (s)—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10 cwts wheat, Tyabjee and Co.
Humbert (s)—650 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Bothal s—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1600 cwts mowra flamers, Chundoolall Ehoonilall;
Yarm s—178½ cwts mowra flower and 9,000 cwts linseed, Sigg, Sulzier and Co; 914 cwts wheat, Sigg, Sulilr and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Timavo s—6 cwts indigo and 2 pots rosa oil, Esa Saloon Oedia; 3 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 2,000) J. Dinnar and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Royal Standard s—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sumatra s—125 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bedford s—2998½ cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sumatra s—17 bales silk, R. C. Patell.
Clan Alpine (s)—450 cwts mowra seed, Jamshedjee Brothers and Co.

FOR BEYROUT.

Timvo (s)—2 cwts indigo, 13 cwts tamarind, 22 cwts copra, and 2 casks pickle, Esac Saboon Obedia.

FOR SUEZ.

Pekin (s)—14 cwts coffee, H. S. Misree; 50 boxes ghee, E. L. Moolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca (s)—29 bales twist, Mahomed Oomer and Co.
Thibet (s)—9 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet (s)—1 chest opium, M. S. Gubbay and Co; 32 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 212 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, Hunmuntram Hurdewdass; 34 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 11 chests opium, Dowlutram Dwarkabux; 5 chests opium, A. D. Eskul; 30 chests opim, Abram Ezra and Co; 50 chests, opium, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 103 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 24TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·931
Temperature of the Air .... 79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 73·1
Dew Point .... 70·4
Relative humidity of Air .... ·745
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.) 0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).. 83·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) .... 73·9
General Direction of Wind* ....NNW, NNE, NE, N, NW, NNW NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours* .... 311.
*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 23.

Lloyd, Major, 23rd Regt., on retirement, from Peshawar.

FEBRUARY 24.

Gillespie, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Thornhill, Surg., from leave, to Vellore.
Robinson, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Mhow.
Thompson, Surg., from leave, to Mhow.
Chapman, Lieut., 29th Regt., from leave, to Purundhur.

FEBRUARY 25.

Jackson, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Kirkee.
Powlett, Capt., R. A., from leave, to Simla.
Moore, Surg.-Genl., on duty, to Deolalee.
Webb, Vety. Surg., on duty, to Kirkee.
Bennett, Surg., on leave, to Matheran.
Greany, Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Caldercott, Surg., on leave, to Goona.
Gillespie, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Musketry, on duty to Nusseerabad.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, February 25, 1881.

1 The Regiment will parade this evening (Saturday) at the Town Hall at 4-45 p. m. Red uniform, arms, and accoutrements with helmets to be worn at this parade. All members are requested to attend.

2. The under-mentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps and posted to companies as follows :—No 1,317 Volunteer T. P. Taylor to B. Company. No 1,318 Volunteer J. Edwards to D. Company.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS.
Poona, February 25.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. A. Utterson, 2nd in Command (Offg. Comdt.), to be Comdt.; Lieut.-Col. J. Barras, Wing Comdt. (Bgde. Transport Officer, Southern Afghanistan Field Force), to be 2nd in Comd.; and Major W. F. Sandwith, Wing Officer (Offg. 2nd in Command), to be Wing Comdr. in succession to Col. G. S. Morris, retired. Dated 2nd Feb., 1881.

16th Regt. N. I.—Lt. J. W. Gordon, Wing Officer, to be Adjt., vice Capt. Carruthers, whose tenure of the appointment has expired. Dated 2nd Feb., 1881.

Major M. F. Coussmaker, S. C. (Wing Comdr. 12th Regt. N. I.), is attached to the 6th Regt. N. I. as Wing Officer, and will join at the public expense, travelling expeditiously by rail under para 159, clause VI, Part II of the Transport Regulations.

The undermentioned medical officers are detailed for duty with the 14th Hussars proceeding to the Cape :—

Surg.-Major, R. W. Clifton, Army Medl. Dept., in medical charge.

Surg. G. H. LeMothe, Army Medl. Dept., and Surg. W. L. Chester, Army Medl. Dept, doing duty.

With the sanction of Govt. the following order is confirmed :—

2nd Brigade 1st Division Southern Afghanistan Field Force, dated 24th Sept., 1880, appointing Major W. S. Seton (Wing Comdr.), Offg. 2nd in Command, 4th Regt. N. I., to be Provost Marshal to the Brigade (in addition to his other duties), on the departure of Major Bryant, 29th Regt. N. I., to Kandahar.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind District Order, dated 10th Feb., 1881, directing Capt. G. Allen, 98th Foot, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer at Kurrachee during the absence of the Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. on duty.

1st Sind Horse—Regtl. Order, dated 4th Feb., 1881, directing Capt. R. H. Daniel, 3rd Squad. Comdr., to continue to officiate as 2nd Squad. Comdr. in addition to his other duties (no other officer being available), with effect from the 3rd idem, vice Lieut. Giles, appointed Orderly Officer to Bgdr.-Genl. Tanner, Comdg. Pishin moveable column.

2nd Sind Horse—Regtl. Order, dated 4th Feb., 1881, making the following appointments, with effect from the 11th Dec., 1880, vice Capt. M. James proceeded on leave on medical certificate :—Capt. F. Abbott, 3rd Squad. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd Squad. Comdr., and Lieut. J. Monteith, Squad. Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squad. Comdr., in addition to his own duties (no other officer being available). Lieut. D. G. Mackenzie, Squad. Officer and Adjt., to officiate as 3rd Squd. Comdr, in addition to his own duties (no other officer being available) with effect from the 2nd inst., vice Lieut. J. Monteath, proceeded on Court-Martial duty to Bombay.

10th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 6th Feb., 1881, appointing Major H. J. Stock, Offg. Wing Comdr., and 2nd in Command, to officiate as Qrmr. Capt. L. A. T. McCudden, Wing Officer (Offg. Wing Comdr.,) to officiate as Adjt. in addition to their own duties, respectively (no other officer being available), vice Lieut. Widdicombe, deceased.

22nd Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 24th Jan., 1881, appointing Lieut A. Smith, Wing Officer and Qrmr. (Offg. Wing Comdr), to officiate as 2nd in command; and Lieut A. L. B. Hughes, Wing Officer and Adjutant to officiate as Wing Comdr, both in addition to their own duties respectively (as a temporary measure), vice Lieut.-Col. Drummond, proceeding on furlough.

25th Regt. N. L. I.—Regimental Order, dated 19th Feb., 1881, directing Capt. A. J. P. Nuthall, Wing Officer, to continue (on promotion) to officiate as Qrmr., and also as Adjt. (no other qualified officer being available), with effect from the 10th instant.

26th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 17th February, 1881, appointing 2nd Lieut. P. R. Legh, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr., in addition to his own duties, vice Capt. Foyett, Offg. as Wing Comdr., with effect from the 7th instant.

Lieut.-Col. F. T. Humfrey, Wing Comdr. (Offg. 2nd in Comd.) 30th Regt. N. I., officiated as Comdt., and Captain W. C. Harrison, Wing Officer (Offg. Wing Comdr.), officiated as 2nd in Command in addition to his own duties, from 11th to 27th Nov. 1880 (both days inclusive); and Lieut. N. B. Solomon, Offg. Wing Officer, Adjt. and Qrmr., officiated as Wing Comdr. in addition to his other duties, from 11th to 23rd Nov., 1880 (both days inclusive), vice Col. Mainwaring, Offg. in Command of the said district. Lieut. F. M. Barrister, R. A., performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Ahmedabad in addition to his own, from the 4th to the 15th Feb., 1881, during the absdnce of the Asst. Adjt.-Genl. Northern Division on duty.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Army Medical Department.—Surg. Major Charles Haines to remain at Bombay, from 16th Feby, 1881, to date of embarkation for England in extension on medical certificate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.
APPLICATIONS for RELIEF from the BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND should be sent through the Military Authorities, whose verification of the validity of each claim is necessary, and when such verification cannot be obtained the identification of the applicant by the Local Civil Authority or by one of the Local Secretaries of the Fund is necessary. It is requested that applications for relief may be sent in immediately.
T. S. WEIR, DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, } Honorary Secretaries.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.
1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

MR. SERJEANT ATKINSON proposes to give a course of LECTURES on "THE LAWS AND CONSTITUTION" of British India, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall, under the sanction of the University. The Lectures will be delivered on alternate SATURDAYS at 4 p.m., the first on SATURDAY, the 26th instant.
N.B.—Open to all persons.
PETER PETERSON, M. A., University Registrar.
22nd February, 1881.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WINDEN—SIMPSON—February 23rd, at Christ's Church, Ahmednagar, by the Rev. A. Polchampton, Henry Charles Edward Winden, C. E., to Ada Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Major Edward Henry Simpson, 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

JANSEN—February 16th, at Dinapore, Mr. Chrles F. Jansen, aged 77 years and 7 months.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

WE have already explained that, so far as it has yet gone, the main provisions of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act have certainly not proved a failure; but we have ascertained from local inquiry that the good effects of the Act are likely to be neutralised, to a great extent, by what we may call the "conciliation system." This system formed no part of Mr. Hope's original scheme, but was, as it were, forced upon him by pressure from without. The Secretary of State said: "Bring the courts close to every man's door, and give them the fullest equitable powers—let them go behind the bond and arrive at a fair decision." On the other hand, there were those who, not without plausible reasons, exclaimed, "Away with your courts! Establish panchayets and let the people settle their own affairs in their own old-fashioned way." The Supreme Government adopted the middle course. With one hand they extended the courts and gave them increased equitable powers, and with the other they set up the conciliation system as a kind of barrier between the people and the courts. But what is the conciliation system? what does it mean? It means simply this—that before any case can be taken into any civil court whatever, it must first be taken before a conciliator. The conciliator does his best to make the disputants come to an agreement; but if they won't listen to him, he gives them a certificate to the effect that he has tried to settle the matter, but without success. With this ticket they can go into the court, but without this ticket there is no admittance. But what happens if they come to an agreement before the conciliator? Why, the conciliator registers the agreement and sends it on to the nearest civil court, and after thirty days the agreement takes effect as an absolute decree! What a good idea (people will say), and what a nice way of settling a dispute without bother and with little expense! Yes, of course if the agreement is a fair one; but what if it is an unfair one? What if the conciliator is incompetent or corrupt, and has been merely made the instrument of securing for the unscrupulous sowkar an unjust decree? What if the unsuspecting ryot has been induced to sign an agreement of which he does not understand the purport? There is no appeal. The thing is done; and the ryot is bound by his bond. The agreement may be unfair on the very face of it, but there is absolutely no redress. High Court, special judge, Government—no one can interfere. Is it possible that an astute class, like the Marwari money-lender, can fail to see their advantage in an arrangement of this kind, or that they will omit any effort to obtain such an easy and satisfactory settlement of their claims? Even if their client will not come to an agreement, the very fact that an attempt at conciliation has been made keeps alive their claims. How much better, then, to wait quietly, or to obtain an agreement before a corrupt or incompetent conciliator, than to go into a civil court which has been armed with equitable powers to go behind the bond and to enquire into the history of the whole transaction *ab initio*. It is plain that in the hands of ignorant, careless, dishonest, or indifferent conciliators the new system may become an engine for perpetuating all the worst evils resulting from the unsympathetic and stereotyped action of the civil courts under the old system.

Another great danger which, we hear from Poona, threatens the successful working of this Act is the village registration system. In nearly every village the village registrar is the village accountant or kulkarni, whose dishonesty has passed into a proverb among the country people themselves. The danger we allude to is this. The astute and unprincipled money-lenders are trying to make the most of the extended period of limitation by endeavouring to alter the nature of their past dealings with the more embarrassed ryots. This they can do by means of renewal bonds. For a small advance in grain or money the needy ryot will willingly execute a new bond consolidating the new advance with the old debt, and making the new bond a mortgage-bond. With the help of the rascally village registrars, the money-lenders insert false recitals in the new bonds, *e. g.*, they suppress the fact that the old debt formed the chief part of the consideration, and represent it all as having been paid in cash in the presence of the village registrar, the object being to evade the provisions of the Act, which direct that the history of the transaction should be investigated, that an account should be duly taken, and unreasonable interest disallowed. We believe that Government are fully alive to these dangers, and that steps will be taken to meet them. In the meantimes much must depend upon the vigilance of Dr. Pollen, the Special Judge, and on the thoroughness of his supervision.

ONE of the most excellent amongst the numerous present-day institutions with humane and charitable objects is the organisation for preventing cruel treatment of helpless animals. In Bombay especially, perhaps more than in any other large town in the world, the work of the local society is an admirable one, for there prevails amongst the Indian bullock-drivers, hack-gharry-drivers, and the lower orders of natives of India generally, a callousness to the suffering of animals, and of their fellow-men and women also, which is certainly not easily surpassed in any other country. Many a poor bullock crawling along the Bombay streets has to endure untold torments from the gailing pressure of the yoke on a sore neck, and from the sharp goadings and excruciating tail-twistings which his driver mercilessly applies to keep him up to his work. There are scores of horses, too, in buggies and other vehicles, which are altogether unfit for work. The chief mischief from which horses suffer here is lameness, sore-back being either not of very frequent occurrence, or less often, because less easily, detected. We see from the report of the local society for 1880, which has just been issued, that during the year 263 persons were prosecuted by the agents for cruelty to horses, in 202 of which the animal was lame; 28 horses had broken knees, 14 were so weak as to be unfit for work, 6 had galled backs, and 6 others sore pasterns. The number of cases in which persons were proceeded against for cruelty to bullocks during the same period was 1,157; 686 of the animals concerned were suffering from sore necks, 358 from lameness, 79 from emaciation and consequent weakness, 17 from ulcers on the body, and 2 from being cruelly beaten. The condition of the draught-animals in the town has very much improved since the society commenced its work some eight years ago, but as the returns show, and as anyone who observes the condition and treatment of animals in the streets may see for himself at any time during a drive through the town, a great deal of suffering still exists amongst them. The report before us points out that there is much room for extension of the society's work. The committee "once more give expression to their desire of engaging an additional agent, a Hindoo one, as it is suggested in some quarters, that thereby the wealthy Hindoos, of whom there are many in this city, may be induced to sympathise with the objects of the society, and come forward to assist it with their purse. If the funds of the society are increased by the active co-operation and substantial support of the numerous Jains in this city, whose zeal and eagerness for the diminution of cruelty to dumb animals are identical with those of the society, there is room for the employment of one or more agents to put down all sorts of cruelty practised in the different parts of the town." We are glad to see that hon. secretaries have put themselves in communication with some of the leading Hindoo gentlemen of the city, and hopes of requisite pecuniary aid to the society are held out, and it is expected they will ere long be fulfilled. Those who contribute to the support of an institution like the Pinjrapole should be the first to encourage and assist the work of the society. Sir James Fergusson, we are glad to see, has shown a warm interest in its objects by becoming a patron of the society, and by consenting to preside at the annual meeting, to be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday next. His Excellency has also exhibited a practical interest in the society's work, which will prove of more benefit than the mere payment of a yearly subscription, having expressed a wish that the officers of the society "would look after the fellows who drive the carts of cotton-bales from the bunders along the bazaar, as His Excellency fears they ill-use their cattle." There is one respect in which Sir James might confer a great benefit on the poor bullocks. At present there is no fixed maximum weight to be drawn by a pair of bullocks, and the agents of the society have found that for this reason the magistrates are unwilling to fine an offender. It would not, we should imagine, be a very difficult matter to arrive at a decision as to what is a fair load for a pair of bullocks; and if His Excellency will take up the subject at the meeting on Tuesday, a committee may be appointed to settle the question.

THE Government of Bombay having written to inform the Corporation that the memorial to the Viceroy and Governor-General "praying that the sum of Rs. 15,000 withdrawn by the Bombay Government from the State contribution of Rs. 90,000 per annum towards the cost of the Bombay police force (and diverted towards the cost of working the Contagious Diseases Act) may be refunded to the Municipality" had been duly forwarded, Mr. Geary, at the meeting of the Corporation yesterday, moved that the communication from the Government be recorded. And in doing so he availed of the opportunity to ask the Municipal Commissioner whether he was aware that, upon an inspection of the inmates of the Bombay lock-hospital recently by the Surgeon-General, Dr. Beatty, and Drs. Blanc and Knapp, it was found that out of two hundred women detained in that institution, ninety-two were not suffering from contagious disease of any kind whatever, and that of the remainder there were not any who were labouring under that form of contagious disease which it is the special object of the C. D. Act to reach. The hon. member also asked the Municipal Commissioner whether he was aware that there were then only fifty inmates in the said hospital, showing an average of five per cent. only of illness amongst the classes brought upon the police books under the operation of the Act; a result which completely refuted the assertions of those instrumental in re-introducing the Act into Bombay, namely, "that sixty to eighty per cent., or at all events considerably upwards of fifty per cent.," of those admitted into the general hospitals of the city, had suffered from the most aggravated form of contagious disease, which was represented as a wide-spreading plague, threatening the health not only of the present, but of future generations. And finally, Mr. Geary asked whether, it having been ascertained that only five per cent. of the native women brought under the operation of the Act were suffering from contagious disease, while of the European women, none were found to be so suffering, the result being that there were only fifty inmates on an average now in the lock-hospital, the Municipal Commissioner would deem it to be his duty to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the facts now referred to, with a view of inducing the Government to re-consider the propriety of deducting from the police grant due to this city the sum of Rs. 15,000 per annum, on the plea that it was required for the lock-hospital accommodation. The Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, who is a warm partisan of the C. D. Act, and who, it is well known, takes a lively interest in its fortunes and is perfectly acquainted with its working, was in his place, but he did not venture to contest any of the figures or facts set forth in these questions, the drift of which was sufficiently evident. Dr. Cook was also present, and so was Dr. Pinkerton; but neither of them had a word of explanation to offer. The questions remaining unanswered, and the statements therein set forth undisputed, Mr. Geary gave notice that he would embody them in a motion, to be submitted to the Corporation at its next meeting.

THE 14th Hussars are to go on to Natal, their detention at Poona being merely temporary, pending a reference by the Simla authorities to the Home Government. The explanation is to be found in a Reuter's telegram, which we published the other day, stating that Mr. Gladstone had stated in the House of Commons, in reply to a question, that the Government had taken steps "to bring about a satisfactory settlement with the Transvaal, in order to avoid bloodshed, consistent with the honour of the Crown." The Premier declined to give any particulars; but it seems evident that a peaceable solution was anticipated, and that it was not considered advisable to forward reinforcements till the result of the negociations was known. Whatever the proposals were, we may infer that they were declined by the Boers; and the 14th Hussars, and no doubt the reinforcements ordered from England also, are to proceed at once. The first detachment of the regiment will arrive here from Poona to-day, and will embark on board the B. I. S. N. Co's hired transport steamer Chupra, at the Prince's Dock, soon after 1 p. m.

CURRENT PHILOSOPHY.

I HEAR that a memorial is being prepared for presentation to the Secretary of State for India, signed by all the collectors, assistant collectors, deputy commissioners, assistant commissioners, deputy collectors, talukdars, mamlatdars, amildars, sheristadars, mahalkarries, patels, kulkurnies, lumberdars, talaties, karkoons, and baboos employed in British India, to request that orders may be issued to the Government of India to use more simple means for taking the next census, and to perform the operation more quickly. The memorial will be illuminated on hand-laid foolscap paper, spangled with gold-leaf, and will be presented by a deputation of Sonthals, who will proceed to England for that purpose. Their expenses will be defrayed by joint contributions from the East India Association and Sarvajanik Sabha. It is thought that such a strong consensus of official opinion will produce a remarkable effect upon the English Government. N. B.—This intelligence is "official."

* * *

MY friend Venayek Rao writes to say that he is much distressed by the extra work which has been thrown upon him for the last six weeks by the progress of the census operations. He says: "All the houses in my taluka have already been numbered three times once, and the process will doubtless have to be repeated again upon receipt of further instructions from the Deputy Commissioner of Census. The Deputy Commissioner is a great gentleman for writing, and I am labouring from morn till night." Never mind, Mr. Venayek, your "labours" are over now. That happy, wished-for day, the 18th of February, has come and gone; and now your tormentor, that Deputy Commissioner, is having his turn of toil. While we are on the subject, however, Mr. Venayek, I may as well tell you that it is not generally considered "good form" to talk about your "labouring." Only bishops and missionaries are supposed to do that. Meaner mortals are content to do their best in silence, and, like Robertson's "Sam Gerridge," say, "When I as to work I works; but I do'nt owl about it."

* * *

IT is currently reported in circles likely to be misinformed that an offer was made to the Government of India by the heads of the Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindoo communities in Bombay to despatch a deputation to Sonthalistan to endeavour to enlighten that benighted tribe about the object and utility of a census. The offer was viewed with approbation by the Government of this presidency, who agreed to furnish each member of the deputation with a revolver (Irish constabulary pattern) and a suit of armour similar to that invented by the Kellies of bush-ranging notoriety. The leaders of the deputation, I hear, were to have been our esteemed fellow-citizens Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. Ragunath Narayen Khote, who were, in addition, to receive each a cut-and-thrust sword and a brass helmet, of pattern similar to that munificently presented to the Asiatic Society by Lieutenant Temple. A number of short treatises on the subject of the census had been prepared by your local contemporary the *Bombay Summachar* for distribution to the Sonthals. It is a matter for regret that the acceptance by the Government of India of this liberal and patriotic offer did not arrive in time to admit of the scheme being carried out. I hope, however, that our above-mentioned esteemed fellow-citizens may be ready to head a deputation to that locality when the next census comes off.

* * *

YOUR readers will have met with this paragraph before. Will they kindly glance at it again?—

The Committee of the French Jockey Club have decided that a priest may be a member of that institution. *Truth* relates that Count H., having served several years in a cavalry regiment, has left the service, and is about to take orders; but he does not propose to withdraw from his club, as he desires to be able to give dinners there to his friends, if so disposed. A member in a priest's dress will be at least a novelty in the club.

And why not? There would appear to be nothing wicked in the mere fact of being a member of an aristocratic Parisian club. But then there is an idea in the present day that the clergy should be a separate class, not of, but above the world. They should be above all merely worldly amusements. They may recreate themselves with millinery and such like other gentle things, but must not share in the ordinary avocations of the world. Ah, well; but the padres must remember that the price they pay for their self-elected exclusion is nothing less than the absolute loss of all influence in the world they no longer belong to. Their influence over the male portion of their flocks has already passed away. Their influence over the fair sex continues for the present, but our sisters and wives will soon follow the example of their brothers and husbands. When the influence of the Church was supreme in Christendom, she not only entered into all the employments, the amusements, the hopes and fears, pleasures and sorrows of the laity, but herself discharged all the duties now performed by the liberal professions. Clerics were statesmen, soldiers, teachers, doctors, journalists, engineers. The cloth enjoyed an indisputable intellectual preeminence. Small wonder that the church became the paramount power in Christendom. All that is gone now. The padres are behind instead of in advance of the laity. They can no longer teach us anything. And the tendency of the day is to ever widen the breach between them and us. We can certainly get along without the aid of right reverend generals, and even without fox-hunting padres; but our forefathers saw no harm in their parsons hunting or shooting, and even now, despite ecclesiastical persecution, one or two old men still remain who see no harm in doing as they used to do in bygone days. Even the clerical master of fox-hounds is not absolutely extinct in England. There is at least one still remaining, who, at four score years, still mounts his nag, and still commands, as he always has commanded, the love of his parishioners, the esteem of his friends, and the respect of all who know him.

* * *

AN old adage tells us that example is better than precept. For the benefit of the members of the Bombay Corporation, I beg to append an example of the way in which English legislators carry on their arguments upon the gravest political problem of the day. What example can be so good for young public men as the example of the members of the venerable parent of all representative institutions—the British House of Commons?

* * *

THE honourable member for Bridport, Mr. Warton, has embodied his sentiments (like Sam Weller) in a werse, with which he entertained the house. Here it is.

Fair rent we must first obtain,
Fixed hold will the land retain,
Free sale for what thus we gain—
Fair rent, fixed hold, free sale.
Fraud to steal what's not their own,
Force to keep all they can bone,
Folly sees no crime thus shown—
Fraud and force and folly.
Feeble counsels, weakly planned;
Funk that fears the traitor band;
Forster in supreme command—
Feeble, funky Forster.

A lately "reformed" London contemporary is so excited by these epigrammatic werses that he reproduces them in his columns, in small print, adding the version he himself prefers, in large type, below. Here it also is.

In Warton's face true wisdom shines,
And with that wisdom worth combines
His wit is brilliant, from the lines
Which in the House he brought on.
Three W's we thus obtain
Which Bridport's member can't disdain,
The titles may he long retain—
Wise, Worthy, Witty Warton.
And yet three epithets beside
Into my mind unbidden slide,
Although to keep them out I've tried,
And thus my sonnet shorten.
Whene'er I think of, hear, or see
That most remarkable M.P.
These W's occur to me—
Weak, Wishy-Washy Warton.

Which your Peripatetic opines are the worst wishy-washy werses he ever did wead. Will not these gentlemen remember the judicious advice of the elder Mr. Weller upon the subject of werses?—"I never knowed a respec'able coachman as wrote werses, ceptin one, as wrote a very affectin' copy of werses in Bridewell, the night afore he was 'anged for a 'ighway robbery. But 'e was only a Camberwell man, so even e's no rule." May honourable members and able editors learn to follow the example of respectable coachmen!

YOUR PERIPATETIC.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DUBLIN, FEB. 2.

YOU would not, I fancy, thank me for sending you a *réchauffé* of the political news of last week. The telegraph will have told you all you want to know of the failure of the State trials, and of the slow progress of the Coercion Bill. A more interesting topic now is, first, whether, from judgments taken on the spot, the Coercion Bill is required, and secondly, what its effect is likely to be. Opinions differ widely on both points. Now, it is curious that those who hold coercion to be unnecessary are at the same time those who most dread its results, while those who demand it loudest laugh at the idea of its being dangerous. The former is an English opinion solely, the latter an Irish one. I should, however, explain that I am speaking of the opinion of those classes who would have to coerce, not of those who would be coerced, for these latter, in Ireland, are naturally trying to frighten the Government out of their intention. That, so far as English Radicalism is concerned, they have succeeded, is plain. It is reassuring that all who will have to apply the coercion measure in Ireland are practically unanimous, not only as to the pressing need for it, but as to its immediately beneficial effect. I was the other day in one of the Midland counties, and one of the officers of the constabulary humorously described the feeling of the people who know themselves to be obnoxious to the police, by saying that "all the Land Leaguers were going about scratching their heads, and wondering at what time the Dublin boat left for Holyhead." But this by the way.

As to the need for a Coercion Bill, no one in Ireland, not even the Land Leaguers themselves, could they only be brought into a palace of truth, has the slightest doubt. The existing forms of law—*habeas corpus*, trial by jury, conviction on evidence—have signally and utterly failed. Half the people will not aid the law either as witnesses or as jurymen; the other half, with a few brilliant exceptions, dare not. This applies not to Ulster of course; there the people may be turbulent and bigoted, but they have maintained their individual independence and loyalty. But in the Roman Catholic provinces the fact is as I have stated it. A conviction on a land case is an impossibility, and punishment out of the question under the law as it stands. Thus I had only been five days in the country when, in one small town, three cases of Boycotting, as it is called, and one case of stopping on the high road, came under my immediate notice. And in neither of the Boycotting cases was a conviction possible, for even the persons Boycotted would not speak the truth. To show how far terrorism and intimidation has been carried, I will quote one actual and very curious case. A farmer, an ordinary man, not a great landlord, had sought to evict a tenant, and to that end his sons had served a notice of ejectment upon him. But the tenant to be evicted had prudently joined the Land League and sought its protection. The rest of the story can best be told as it came out in court. The leaders of the branch of the Land League belonging to the village in question were summoned before the magistrates for conspiracy first, in conspiring to prevent the server of the ejectment from exercising his legal right; secondly, in combining to prevent his having any converse with his fellow-men, to the extent of being deprived of all the necessaries of life. This, as you know, of course is Boycotting pure and simple. After chapel one day, as appeared from the evidence, eight of the Land Leaguers went apart in the chapel-yard and proceeded to "try" the case of the landlord. They came to a conclusion, and went out on the road, followed by the rest of the congregation, probably the whole Catholic population of the village. The chief man of the League then addressed the crowd in a loud voice; yet not a witness could be got to report what he said, except some insignificant sentences advising them not to do personal violence. But the pith of the case is to come. One of the sons of the evicting farmer did evidently hear what was said by his father's arch-opponent, for he hastened home and wrote it down in clear precise terms. According to the book in which he made the note, and which book was produced in court, the people had been adjured to hold no communication whatever with the farmer, his father. Yet, when asked to swear to this entry, which would have been convincing proof against the League, he refused, and said that when he wrote it he was confused, and that "it was all imaginary." As the Crown Solicitor said, "you can imagine the intimidation, the wholesale system of terrorism which must have been brought to bear on the witness in order to make him swear to such a manifest falsehood as that." The defendants were committed for trial; but their conviction by any Irish jury at this moment is not to be thought of. Let us hope that the Coercion Bill will pass in the meanwhile, and that men so clearly guilty will be shut up for a time to cool their heels, and purge their consciences in jail.

I also heard an amusing case of stopping on the high road. It might not have been amusing, though, but for the coolness of the chief constable. Six men stopped a car on the high road by seizing the horse. Three had sticks, and these were proceeding to turn their attention to the people in the car, when, to their consternation, four lusty policemen, armed to the teeth, jumped down and collared them. The culprits, as you may imagine, dropped their sticks, begged pardon, and gave their names like so many lambs. Now, as the magistrate said, fortunately for them no harm had been done, and he would that time only bind them over to keep the peace; but that harm was intended, there was not the slightest doubt, and harm, too, of a very serious kind. Who the unfortunate wight was whom they had intended to stop did not transpire, but from the character of his enemies, he was, no doubt, a convict of the Land League. Can it be doubted that coercion is required when these things happen openly in every village? The car, in this case, was stopped within a quarter of a mile of the village inn. The conduct of the police in this case was most praiseworthy, for, as the magistrate very truly observed, they would have been perfectly justified in using their arms and shooting every one of their assailants, as it was half-past eleven on a dark night, and there were six to four. Besides, the police could not know that the six had not got firearms.

From what I have already said, you will have gathered that the people are far from being unanimous in their loyalty to the Land League, and that quite as many obey its orders through fear as through love. Indeed, the police say that the majority are well disposed enough to help the Government to preserve law and order, but that in the present state of the law they dare not. But the fact is, that as yet no one can say exactly what real power the League has over the hearts of the people. That power has not been, nor cannot in present circumstances be tested. When the Coercion Bill passes into law it will be different. Now no one dares speak the truth, because, if bullied for doing so, he could not be sure of compensation. Others would not give true evidence in his favour. And so it goes on in a vicious circle of falsehood and terrorism. The Land League, therefore, no doubt owes much of its apparent strength to the powerlessness of the present law to break through this circle. The Coercion Bill would do that. It would lock up the terrorists, and set free the terrorized to speak the truth.

The absence of crime during the past month, on the other hand, is no sign of the weakness of the Land League. It is, on the contrary, a sign of its strength, since everybody in Ireland knows that the League is quiet only for the simple reason that at last it has got things all its own way. With no evidence that can be trusted to, it has manifestly been the best plan for the authorities to follow to try as few cases as possible; and, moreover, aggrieved persons, knowing the weakness of the law, have wisely abstained from prosecuting. When English sentimentalists base their cry against coercion on the absence of agrarian crime, their premisses should be viewed with strong suspicion.

AN ADVERTISING DEVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a general reader, I wish to take particular exception to the system of setting traps to lure me and my unsuspecting kind into unwarily perusing advertisements when we are only on the look-out for disinterested information. Why should I be led into eagerly devouring what appears to be the true story of a new-found tribe of cannibals who eat every man who, through growing obesity, is unable to enter the hall door of his modest mansion, merely to find that I have been gulled into imbibing the knowledge that Allen's Anti-fat works wonders wherever it is tried? This kind of thing should be put down, but there is no likelihood, I am sorry to say, of a Coercion Bil being passed to restrain the writers and printers of such deceitful paragraphs. Public opinion is the only remedy; and that is what I invoke.

And I invoke it strongly when I find that these advertisements now lurk in leading-articles a column long. Yesterday, on looking into the leading—though, alas, not "light"—columns of your contemporary, I saw what appeared to be a matter-of-fact recapitulation of certain edifying English police cases, in which the detectives distinguished themselves by weaving plots to catch habitual law-breakers; and the propriety of resorting to such means of facilitating the ends of justice was discussed without any decision worth mentioning being come to. Well, Sir, what was my horror at finding that the whole leader was an artfully constructed puff of "zoedone at 4 as. a bottle," which the editor desired to recommend as a cheap substitute for champagne. He describes the police calling for two bottles of champagne and drinking the liquor, and then as meanly summoning the vendor for selling wine without a licence, when lo! it turns out that what they had taken for simkin was zoedone! Whereupon the editor throws off the mask and boldly puffs the stuff in the following tradesmanlike language :—"Another point of public interest suggested by this case is, if zoedone is so like champagne as to deceive the astute officers of both the police and the Excise Department, why do not the proprietors of this non-alcoholic beverage extend their operations to so warm a country as the Empire of British India? There must be hundreds, if not thousands, of thirsty Railway and Public Works officials, British tars and others, who would be glad to slake their thirst with Manchester champagne at four annas a bottle." Now, Sir, I put it to you whether this is fair and honest? Of course the whole thing was paid for as an advertisement, and, I have no doubt, was paid for at a somewhat higher rate that an advertisement inserted in the advertising columns proper would be. But that is no excuse from my point of view, which is that of a

VICTIMISED READER.

REPLY TO THE "QUESTION IN HISTORY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The British force which marked through Dharwar districts in 1818 was General Pritzler's division of the Grand Army of the Deccan. This force, after capturing several forts and strongholds of the Peishwa, completed the overthrow of his power by taking possession of those districts, and for a considerable time at the close of 1818 was encamped at Hubli.

Cholera was prevalent in all this part of India from July to December of that year, and caused immense mortality in the armies and amongst the population generally. In the *Bombay Courier* for 19th December, 1818, is a note that "in three days two officers and upwards of one hundred Europeans were carried off by cholera in General Pritzler's camp at Hubli."

The "flank battalion" was one made up of the flank companies, that is, the Grenadier and Light—the crack companies of different regiments.

This particular "flank battalion" was a contingent, I think, from Madras. There were apparently two flank battalions in the Grand Army; one was dispersed with the bulk of the army a few months before the period in question—the other is mentioned in several despatches of General Pritzler's engagements, went with him to Hubli, and probably proceeded thence to the regiments in the Madras Presidency of which the companies formed part.

Bombay, Feb. 25. O. C.

MUSKETRY.

STATEMENT showing the progress made by the British and native troops of this presidency in carrying out the annual course of musketry up to the end of January, 1881.

BRITISH TROOPS.

Number in order of Merit.	Corps.	Number of men exercised	Figure of Merit.	Number of Marksmen.	Best shooting Company, and its Figure of Merit.
	Cavalry.				
..	17th Lancers	382	31·33	16	G. 32·96
	Infantry.				
1	17th (2nd B.)	632	112·89	169	B. 120·67
2	62nd	240	108·65	57	D. 116·88
3	89th	303	104·40	73	C. 108·43
4	98th	406	104·11	62	F. 109·00
5	Rifle Brigade (1st B).	709	101·30	84	I. 107·82
6	29th	654	89·83	72	E. 101·52
7	4th (2nd B)	400	84·98	24	F. 92·91
8	15th (2nd B)	52	76·17	1	....
	NATIVE TROOPS.				
	Cavalry.				
1	Aden Troops	60	58·13	..	..
2	1st Lancers	227	37·32	..	F. 40·69
	Infantry.				
1	6th	487	84·61	67	B. 89·13
2	3rd	354	82·29	42	D. 88·78
3	2nd	501	80·00	43	D. 86·49
4	11th	428	79·48	24	A. 85·10
5	18th	364	79·11	23	H. 86·70
6	21st	300	76·62	15	A. 84·17
7	14th	549	76·61	36	H. 79·77
8	26th	467	74·71	23	B. 80·09
9	7th	424	74·05	13	H. 79·85
10	17th	502	73·93	15	E. 87·53
11	1st	154	73·45	11	D. 79·84
12	12th	477	72·50	14	H. 83·00
13	22nd	521	71·76	13	B. 76·50
14	25th	290	69·49	7	F. 73·35
15	20th	273	62·62	11	H. 69·73

The best shot amongst the British troops is Seargent Major Hoey, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, with 183 points.

The best shots amongst the native troops are Private Pitnac Sonnac, 6th N.I., and Lance Havildar Sheik Habeeb, 14th N. I., each with 149 points.

MR. NAZIR'S INTEREST IN THE GAIETY THEATRE.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Deputy Sheriff of Bombay put up to sale by public auction Mr. Cooverjee Sorabjee Nazir's right, title, and interest, or his "equity of redemption," in the building known as the Gaiety Theatre, together with the Government leasehold ground admeasuring 2,845 square yards, subject to a mortgage deed of 12th November, 1879, executed between Mr. Nazir and Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Suntok. It will be remembered that in August last, Major H. H. P. Cowper, on the part of certain trustees, obtained in the High Court a decree against Mr. Nazir for about Rs. 6,612 and interest; and the Sheriff of Bombay was, in November last, directed to sell Mr. Nazir's right, title, and interest in the theatre to satisfy the decree. Liberty was given by the court to Major Cowper to bid at the sale. At the appointed time, 4 o'clock yesteday, the Deputy Sheriff, accompanied by his crier and a number of sepoys, attended at the theatre. Mr. Suntok, the mortgagee, was present, as was Major Cowper, with his solicitor, Mr. Macfarlane. Mr. Soundy, Mr. Jackson, and one or two other gentlemen were also present. The sale was held on the stage of the theatre, and commenced with a bid of Rs. 500, which rose rapidly by sums of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,800. Bids of Rs. 200 and Rs. 400 each were afterwards made by Mr. Macfarlane, while Mr. Suntok contented himself with bids of only a hundred at a time. In fact, Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Suntok were the only bidders. Mr. Suntok retired after the bidding reached Rs. 6,600; and the highest bid was Rs. 7,000, for which sum the "equity of redemption" was sold to Major Cowper, on whose behalf Mr. Macfarlane was acting.

THE SIBI SPRING MEETING, 1881.

(FROM A SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THIS meeting, which had been for days past under contemplation, came off on the 8th, 9th, and 10th February with great success. Entries were plentiful for most of the events, which were mostly well contested. As the weights were tolerably heavy, there was not much difficulty in finding jocks, among whom we recognised G. R. for many years well known in the Bombay Presidency. The course was in fair order. The sporting folk of Sibi mustered in good force, and at the lotteries the dollars were dashed down freely by the backers, as each supported his particular fancy. Ladies, too, were not wanting to brighten the grand stand with their presence, and what was lacking in point of number was amply atoned for in grace and beauty. The onerous duties of honorary secretary were ably performed by the indefatigable officer who undertook them; the stewards also doing their quota of work and supporting him well. One fact we must bring to notice, viz., the good time which was kept in starting the various events each day, which is rarely the case in out-of-the-way and up-country meetings; so we consider this important point well deserves praise in the present instance.

Stewards—Lt.-Col. Stack, 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry; A. Bostock, Esq., T. T.; Lieut. W. H. Pengree, Hon. Secretary; Capt. Daniell, 1st Scinde Horse; Major Court, Bengal Cav. Judge—Colonel Stack. Starter—H. Boteler, Esq. Clerk of the scales—Major Court.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE—THE SIBI DERBY—For all Arabs and C. B.'s. C. B.'s, 12st; Arabs, 11st. R. C. (¾ mile).

Mr. Melton's b cb m Lady Ald 11 11, Owner 1
Mr. Pengee's ch a h Cherub, 11 0, Owner 2
Captain Daniell's b c b m Dilemma, 11 11, Owner 3
Captain Francis's bl a h Selim, 11 0, owner 0
Mr A C Daniell's b a h Bull Dog, 11 0, Mr. Mowbray 0
Mr. McCloghry's b a h Tantalus, 11 0, Mr. Bostock.. 0

Betting 3 to 1 on Lady Ald, who made all the running, and won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 26 secs.

2ND RACE.—THE SIBI CUP.—For all horses. Walers, 13st.; C. B.'s, 11st 7 lbs.; Arabs, 10st. 10 lbs. R. C. (¾ mile).

Mr. Melton's b w g Smuggler, 12 11, Owner 1
Captain Daniell's b w g General Lee, 12 11, Mr. Grainger 2
Mr. A. C. Daniell's b c b g Blunder, 11 4, Mr. Mowbray.. 3
Mr. McCloghry's c h a h Rufus, 10 10, Mr. Bostock 0

Smuggler was favourite. He cut out the work from the start, and though the rider of General Lee made his effort in the straight, he failed to get up, and the other won by three lengths. Time 1 min. 23 secs.

3RD RACE.—THE PONY PLATE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Weight for inches. 13-2 to carry 11st. Half a mile.

Mr. Bostock's g p Roger, 10 12, Owner 1
Mr. Melton's ro p Tam o' Shanter, 10 8, Capt. Charles 2
Mr. Lawford's ro m Judy, 10 8, Mr. Jones 3
Mr. Watson's b p Blackleg, 10 8, Mr. Sherrer.......... 3
Mr. Mowbray's ch p Baronet, 10 4, Owner 0
Mr. Francis's ch p Currie, 9 10, Owner 0
Mr. Phillips's d p Reclaimed, 10 6, Mr. Pengree...... 0
Mr. Phillips's b p Blue Ruin, 11 11 Owner 0

This was the best race of the day. Tam o' Shanter got the best of the start and led to ¼ mile from home, where he was pulled back and his place taken by Roger. Close to home Capt. Charles brought up Tam with a fine rush, but failed to quite get up to the grey, who won, all out, by half a length. Judy, close up, was third; Baronet, a length-and-a-half off, fourth; Blackleg fifth; the others at intervals, pulling up. Time 1 min. 2 secs.

4TH RACE.—THE GARRISON PURSE.—For all Arabs that have never started. Catch weights over 11st. Half mile.

Mr. Pengree's ch a h Cherub, Owner 1
Mr. C's g a h The Goblin, Capt. Charles 2
Mr. Coutts's b a g Bob, Owner 3
Mr. Jones's b a h Cyprus, Owner.......... 0
Mr. Phillips's b a h Bootrell, Owner 0

The Goblin was quickest off, and led, with Cherub in close attendance, for the first quarter. Here the latter's training told: he gradually drew away, and won a good race by a length; the same between second and third. Time 59½ secs.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

1ST RACE.—POLO BALL CUP, presented by Major Court on its terms. 500 yards round 6 flags.

Mr. Grainger's ch p Hoopaz, Owner.......... 1
Mr. Alexander's br p Tiger, Owner.......... 2
Mr. Grainger's b m Kitty, Owner.......... Scratched.

The following also ran: Baronet, Telephone, Ruby, Blue Ruin, Doobla, Ploughboy, and Roger.

This race was run in pairs. Suffice it to say that, owing to Mr. Grainger's very superior play, his mounts had it all their own way each heat. Kitty was scratched for the final heat.

2ND RACE.—TALLY-HO CHASE.—For all horses. Round Steeplechase Course. Walers, 13st; Cb.'s, 11-7; Arabs, 10st. 10 lbs.

Capt. Daniell's b w g Genl. Lee, 12 11, Mr. Grainger .. 1
Mr. Stephenson's b w g Doomba, 12 11, Owner 2
Mr. Melton's br w g Tramp, 12 11, Owner 3
Mr. A. C. Daniell's b w g Blunder, 12 11, Mr. Pengree. 0

All got well off together. Tramp fell at the double opposite the stand, but was pluckily remounted and quickly sent in pursuit. He failed however, to overhaul the leaders, of whom General Lee, jumping in grand form and beautifully ridden by Mr. Grainger (who is pretty well known between the flags in England), won easily.

3rd RACE.—DESERT CHASE.—For all Arabs and Cb.'s. Round Steeplechase course.

Mr. Cloghry's b a h Tantalus, 11, Mr. Bostock........ 1
Mr. Phillips's b a h Bootrell, 11, Owner.......... 2
Mr. H.'s g cb m Starlight, 11, Owner 3

Refusals on the part of the other two left the race at the mercy of Tantalus, who won as he pleased, jumping well.

4th RACE.—DWARF CHASE.—For all ponies 13-2 and under. Round steeplechase course, excep tthe double.

Mr. Melton's ro p Tam 'o Shanter, 10-8, Owner........ 1
Mr. Watson's b p Blackleg, 10-8, Mr. Stevenson........ 2
Mr. Mowbray's ch p Baronet, 10-8, Owner 0
Mr. Bostock's ch p Ruby, 11-0, Owner 0
Mr. Clementson's g p Sobersides, 10-0, Mr. L.......... 0

Tam o' Shanter jumped off with the lead, which he kept all the way round, closely followed by Blackleg, both jumping in good form. At the finish the speed of Tam told; he drew away and won by 2 lengths, well ridden by Mr. Melton, despite the shaking he got from his fall in the waler chase.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

1st RACE.—THE GUNNERS' PURSE, presented by officers of A 4 R. A. For all ponies started for Polo Ball Cup. Catch weights over 10-7. 3 furlongs.

Mr. Grainger's b m Kitty, Capt. Charles 1
Mr. Mowbray's ch p Baronet, Owner 2
Mr. Phillips's b p Blue Ruin, Mr. H.......... 0

Mr. Alexander's Tiger, Mr. Jones's Doobla, and Mr. S.'s Hoopaz also started.

All got off to a good start. Entering the straight, Baronet and Kitty drew ahead of the rest of the field, the mare coming away at the finish and winning cleverly by a length. Time 46 secs.

SECOND RACE.—THE LADIES' PURSE.—For all galloways. Weight for inches; 14 hands to carry 11st. R. C.

Mr. Alexander's g a g Sailor, 11 0, Mr. Bostock 1
Mr. Street's g a g Felix, 11 0, Mr. Jones.......... 2
Mr. Clementson's g a g Buffles, 10 6, Capt. Charles. 3
Mr. Watson's b a g Spot, 10 11, Mr. Francis 0

Sailor was made a strong favourite for this, and justified the confidence placed in him by sailing away and winning easily. Time 1 min. 30 secs.

THIRD RACE.—CONSOLATION STAKES. For all beaten Arabs and Cb.'s. Half a mile.

Capt. Daniell's b c b m Dilemma, 12 10, Mr. Grainger. 1
Mr. S.'s g a h The Goblin, 10 10, Capt. Charles 2
Mr. Coutt's b a h Bob, 10 7, Owner 3
Mr. McCloghry's ch a h Rufus, 10 7, Mr. Bostock 0

Dilemma and The Goblin soon drew clear of the ruck and kept together to the straight. Here, however, the big mare's long stride told, and she came away, winning easily by three lengths. Time 59 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—PONY HANDICAP. For all ponies. ½ mile.

Mr. Watson's b p Blackleg, 9 7, Mr. H 1
Mr. Mowbray's ch p Baronet, 9 7, Native 2
Mr. Melton's ro p Tam o' Shanter, 10 10, Capt. Charles 3

Tam o' Shanter was much fancied for this event, but the weight proved far too much for him to give away, a fact which was not contemplated by his backers. The other two made a good race of it, Blackleg winning by about a length.

WHIST.

A CORRESPONDENT puts the following case :—At whist A and B are partners, and Y and Z are partners. It is A's turn to lead. B, thinking that it is his turn, leads the king of hearts, and then, remembering that his partner should have led, picks it up at once. Z claims B's card as an exposed card. B says, "You cannot have it." H names it, and A at once leads the four of hearts. Y calls on A to lead clubs. A declines to do so, on the ground that it was his turn to lead and he led before Y and Z named a penalty. Y and Z reply that from the fact that Z claimed B's card as an exposed card, it was clear that it was their intention to exact the penalty, adding that B had no right to contend that the king was not an exposed card. A and B admit the latter assertion. Y and Z then urge that B's mistaken contention took up their time and attention for about half a minute, and that when Y named the card A at once played his four of hearts, and that, in fact, no time was allowed Y and Z to name a penalty. Is A's contention, or Y and Z's contention, correct?

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TELEGRAMS.

AN INTER-TRIBAL FEUD ON OUR AFGHAN BORDER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

A few days ago some men of Zarhi Zaid Gul, a village south of Fort Mackeson, murdered a man in British territory and retired to their village, which is strong and well fortified, refusing to surrender to the authorities. The place was surrounded by the police and militia, and the criminals were eventually given up.

Zarhi Zaid Gul is a notorious village within our border, which has often given trouble, and it appears the inhabitants have a feud with the Kaka Khel, the tribe to which their victim belonged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Later bulletins respecting Mr. Gladstone's condition state that he is in no danger, but requires rest.

WALI MAHOMED'S PENSION.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Wali's (Wali Mahomed) pension was Rs. 5,000 monthly, and that Yakub Khan got nothing.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the treaty between Russia and China was signed yesterday afternoon.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

Latest Cape advices state that Sir George Colley has reconnoitred the enemy's position.

The Dutchmen of Natal Province are secretly assisting the Boers.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Further papers respecting the Kandahar question have been issued. They include memoranda from H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Napier of Magdala, and Sir Garnet Wolseley, besides the members of the India Council.

On the 31st August H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge commented upon a paper by Colonel East, in which he (Colonel East) advised our withdrawal from Kandahar. His Royal Highness said that he was satisfied that upon our retention of Kandahar largely depends our general position and influence in the East, and especially Central Asia, and even our hold upon India. His Royal Highness added that with a railroad, Kandahar became a great commercial emporium. It is important as a military position commanding Herat. We cannot prevent Russia attaining Merv, but holding Kandahar, we could regard the Russian advance with equanimity.

Sir Garnet Wolseley concurs with Colonel East, that we should withdraw from Kandahar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 25.

The Anchor Line steamer India left Suez on the 23rd inst. at 3 p. m. for Bombay.

COLOMBO, FEB. 24.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Hungaria, from Hongkong, left Colombo for Bombay at 2 p. m. to-day.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 4¾

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India 60 days' sight .... 1s. 7 15-16d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84

4½ do. 91

3 do. Consols for account 99⅝

5 do. French Rente, 1872 .... 119⅝

Bar Silver 52⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of Notes	£16,100,000,	Inc.	£800,000
Bills Discounted	£20,700,000,	Dec.	£300,000
Bullion	£27,700,000,	Inc.	£700,000

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 50 per cent.

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Departure—Singapore.

THE Nawab of Jowrah's horse, Armistice, against whom the objection was raised that he was above galloway height, and therefore was not qualified to run in the Galloway Handicap, which it will be remembered he won on the second day of the meeting, was measured yesterday morning by Mr. Webb, Veterinary Surgeon, in the presence of several of the stewards, and was declared distinctly under the 14 hands and ½ inch, which, with racing shoes, is galloway height.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, attended by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster General of the Army and his personal staff, visited the Gun-carriage Factory, Colaba, yesterday. Major Stockley, Superintendent of the Factory, met His Excellency at the gate, and showed him the operations of casting iron guncarriages and the working of the beautiful machinery for manufacturing the component parts of the carriage. General Warre expressed himself much pleased and interested.

THE Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Warre gave an "at home" on Thursday evening, which was very largely attended, it being understood that it would be one of the last occasions on which the Chief and Mrs. Warre would receive Bombay society. The feature of the evening was a great musical treat, Signora Palmyra Ortori performing wonders on the violin, and several well-known amateurs kindly contributing to the entertainment of the company. A song by a popular baritone was even more than usually successful.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN, Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan, made over charge of his office on Tuesday, to Major Reynolds, Senior Political Agent in Beluchistan, who will officiate for him temporarily.

THE *Pioneer* understands that "General MacGregor's despatch on the Marri expedition will not be published in General Orders." Why?

A MEETING, largely attended by natives, was held in Calcutta the other day "to discuss the question of the *Statesman* defence fund." A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions.

THE District Judge of Tanna starts to-day on a tour of judicial inspection in the Tanna district.

OWING to the appointment of Major the Hon. G. C. Napier, under the Foreign Department, to Kandahar, Mr. Robinson, Assistant Commissioner, remains at Murdan, and will not take part in the inquiry into the charges against Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I. In place of Mr. Robinson, Mr. H. A. Anderson is appointed as one of the officers to assist in the trial.

THE Lahore paper hears that Captain F. J. W. Eustace, Royal Artillery, who was on Sir Donald Stewart's staff during the late war, will be shortly gazetted as A.-D.-C. to the new Commander-in-Chief.

TYPHUS fever has broken out in the Peshawar jail, and the prisoners have been moved into camp.

MR. W. CHICHELE PLOWDEN has arrived in Calcutta, and has taken over charge of the Census Commissionership from Mr. C. A. Elliott.

WE see the *Madras Athenæum* takes exception to our remarks regarding the Rodanow watch swindle and the publication of the bait advertisement by certain Indian newspapers. The *Athenæum* was evidently one of those bitten by "the very attractive advertisement," as he styles it. We could almost fancy from the extent of his acknowledged gullibility, that the editor was also one of those who were "induced to part with their money in the hope of making a profitable bargain." We give elsewhere to-day an extract from an American paper containing a "full, true, and particular" account of the whole affair. The gentleman who kindly sent us the paper was highly indignant at this being described as a "Yankee swindle," and pointed out that the organisers were Germans or Swiss. He was evidently jealous of the American reputation for smartness, and was very strongly of opinion that the verdict on all who were taken in by the "very attractive advertisement" ought to be, "serve them right." We are quite of the same opinion.

REGARDING Sir F. Haines's commutation of the sentence on a sepoy of the 2nd Beluchis, convicted of desertion from Khelat-i-Gilzai, the *Indian Daily News* remarks:—Why the Commander-in-Chief should have commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life is a matter not easily understood. It seems to us that he should have allowed the law to take its course, and that he has struck a blow at the discipline of the native army, by lessening in the eyes of native soldiers the worst fault of which such soldiers can be guilty. But, then, Sir Frederick Haines is nothing if he be not weak.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* learns there is much disappointment at Peshawar because that station has been forestalled by Kohat in its efforts to erect a memorial to Sir Louis Cavagnari. It appears the Municipal Committee of Peshawar were, with the sole exception of the president, unanimous in recommending immediate action, but the president threw cold water on the scheme, and so cooled the enthusiasm. This is certainly rather hard on Peshawar, where Sir Louis Cavagnari so greatly distinguished himself, and was so well beloved; but now that this adverse decision has been arrived at, the Lahore paper hopes that Peshawar—with the sole exception already mentioned—will loyally co-operate with all India in erecting at Kohat a monument worthy of the gallant officer whose name is so intimately connected with the N.-W. frontier. It is stated that an appeal is to be made to India generally from Kohat on this subject.

THE local *Mail* has an article on the subject of the Madras command. "If Reuter's telegram of the 14th instant announcing, on the authority of the London *Times*, that Lieutenant-General Hardinge has been appointed to the chief command in Bombay be correct, we may expect at any moment to hear something definite with regard to the future commander of the army of this presidency. This we say, of course, in deference to the general impression that Sir Frederick Roberts possesses the reversion of Sir Donald Stewart's seat in the Governor-General's Council, and that the Madras command will again fall at the disposal of the Horse Guards. * * The position is one that would be best filled by a British officer who, having commanded a division in the presidency, has had an opportunity of forming a fair opinion of the Madras sepoy, of understanding the manners and customs of the service, and of appreciating what is wanted, and what is not wanted. Such a man would certainly have been found five years ago in General Sir Arthur Borton, and might be now found in General Elmhirst, if his name be not included in the wholesale retirements which have lately been spoken of."

THE 15th Hussars, on their arrival in Natal, it appears, were horsed with less difficulty than was expected. Captain Lambart, of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, was at Durban buying horses. The Government also had 90 horses ready at Pietermaritzburg, and 80 more at Newcastle. The mail-steamer Asiatic was expected at Durban on the 28th January with 65 horses, another steamer was bringing 75 from the Cape, and others were being bought up at East London. Lastly, 100 horses had been brought into Natal from the Orange Free State. Altogether the Government had over 400 horses ready for the Imperial troops. Cavalry, however, mounted on horses untrained for service, are often of little use.

WE read in the *Straits Times* that a telephone exchange is being established at Singapore under the management of Mr. Bennett Pell, General Manager of the Telegraph Company. Fifty to sixty subscribers have been secured at $ 10 per month subscription, and instruments have been ordered from home, the instrument fixed upon being the Gower-Bell Telephone.

THE London military correspondent of the Lahore paper writes:—I am able to confirm the report, which is in circulation, that the new army scheme drawn up by Mr. Childers includes one very important change—that officers to occupy grades above a captain are in future to be selected upon the basis of merit, and not by seniority. This change is strongly urged upon the War Office by Sir Garnet Wolseley, who is at the present moment Mr. Childer's right-hand man. What a fine time of it the members of the Mutual Admiration Society will have in the future! They enjoy their full share of plums now, but in ten years' time, if a change does not come soon, every man of any note in our service will enjoy the privilege of writing M. M. A. S.—Member of the Mutual Admiration Society—after his name. But, thank goodness, we are coming to such a pass that a change cannot be far off. Already the popularity of the Wolseley clique is on the wane, thanks to the proverbial modesty of Sir Sam Browne, Sir F. Roberts, and the several Afghan heroes now in England, who have won the hearty approval of every friend of the British army by the most soldier-like course they have pursued.

THE rejection by Italy and Germany of whole cargoes of American trichinosed bacon has glutted with it the French market. The evil effects of eating this food have been manifested in barracks and private families, and the attention of the Prefect of Police has been called to them. In the Municipal Laboratory of the Prefecture of Police trichinæ have been found in the samples of American bacon sent there for inspection by mistrustful purchasers. M. Andrieux, therefore, has sent a note to the press warning the public of the danger, and he enjoins market inspectors to redoubled vigilance. He, advised by medical men, warmly recommends those who run the risk of consuming American bacon to cook it well. A piece under two kilos should be kept boiling three hours. Deep incisions should be also made in the meat, so as to render the action of the heat more efficacious. When the meat is sliced it would be also well to leave it a short time in vinegar. Pigs fattened rapidly and in dirty, close places are liable to trichinsosis. Great care should be taken not to let them eat dead rats, or cats, or uncooked corn which has lain in rat-haunted barns. Some French naturalists think the rat is the source of the malady; was this found to be the case during the siege? It appears that the pike is also subject to trichinosis, and therefore dangerous to eat unless very well cooked.

THE Madrid journals have taken up the question of the foreign policy Spain should adopt in Europe. The Conservative papers show much satisfaction at the prospect of the Monarchy entering the lists of European politics, with the support of the German and Austrian Empires, against the Revolution and the Democracy. Nor is this idea new. It originated when Count Hatzfeld was German Minister in Madrid, and was suggested by German diplomacy. The views of the Berlin journals on the subject were frequently quoted in the Madrid press. In the Cortes Senor Canovas denied that such a policy was directed against French Republicanism, but everybody knows in Spain that the success of the French Democracy is a phantom that haunts the minds of the Spanish Conservatives. Senor Castelar and Senor Carvajal will bring this question before the Cortes. The principal journals, Republican and Liberal, say that Spain must conduct her foreign policy and form her alliances with caution, lest she should become the tool of the Great Powers before her financial and military reorganization is complete. Even then her interests, they urge, are purely Mediterranean and commercial. Her aims must be directed towards Morocco, Gibraltar, and Portugal; and her greatest mistake would be to imperil her colonies by a conflict with the maritime Powers to suit the inclinations of her dynastic connections. In Court circles little secret is made of strong Germanic inclinations. King Alfonso takes great interest in the improvement of the army and navy of Spain.

BERLIN telegrams to the English papers before the departure of the last mail report a gallant action of Colonel Methuen, the British military attaché at Berlin. Colonel Methuen was walking through the Thiergarten towards Charlottenburg, when, arriving at the bridge which crosses the Spree Canal, he saw a crowd of people watching the struggles of a drowning man in the water beneath. Colonel Methuen immediately sprang over the bridge, and succeeded with great difficulty in saving the man's life. The act was especially brave, not only on account of the height of the bridge, but also because of the floating masses of ice and the muddy banks of this artificial branch of the Spree.

UP to the 7th instant there appears to have been great doubt in China whether that country and Russia would not fight over the Kuldja difficulty. The *Overland China Mail* of that date states:—According to the Chinese reports, the latest telegrams announcing the settlement of the Russo-Chinese difficulties are not to be regarded as authentic news, Marquis Tseng's instructions being limited so as to preclude a settlement after the manner stated in those telegrams and in the Russian press. The Chinese have, it is reported from other sources, received an official communication from the Marquis of Tseng, stating that the Emperor of Russia has decided to leave the Russo-Chinese question in the hands of the Grand Duke Constantine, for the latter to deal with. We learn from Chinese sources that the Imperial Government at Peking has ordered sixty Gatling guns, of the latest improved pattern, from the United States. Peking advices inform us that Li Hung Chang has received Imperial commands to fill the post of Minister for War, and to take immediate steps for the fortification of Peking and Tientsin. There are at present twenty-six Russian men-of-war on the Asiatic Station, and this force is to be considerably augmented. Cavalry to the number of 28,000 are in readiness at Wladivostock and Sagalhien. Russian demands being so exorbitant, other Chinese inform us, the Emperor has issued a manifesto setting forth the concessions he is willing to make towards an amicable settlement of the Kuldja question, at the same time intimating that he will not abate therefrom or give in one inch further. It is said that the cities of Peking and Soochow have been undermined by the Chinese, large quantities of gunpowder having been placed there, so that in case of war both these cities will be blown up sooner than allow them to get into the hands of foreigners. Tso Tsung Tang, according to Chinese reports, has been collecting an immense army, ready for proceeding to the Kuldja frontier. It is said that his army will eventually number two hundred thousand (?) men, twelve thousand of whom will be armed with the Martini-Henry rifle, and eighteen thousand with the Snider. It is very difficult to obtain exact information about the Chinese preparations, or what the Chinese plan of campaign will be in event of war. Of course China will act on the defensive, but apparently on four points only:—1st, on the Kuldja frontier, to cover Kashgar, Dzungaria, and north-west Mongolia; 2nd, on the eastern frontier line dividing Chihli from Manchuria; 3rd, at Shanghai; 4th, at Foochow.

WRITING on the subject of "Military progress in China," the *Celestial Empire* remarks:—Let China, then, establish a system of telegraphs and railways. Let her remodel and reorganize her army, and who knows but what this empire of 300 millions of inhabitants, possessing boundless resources, might not cause mortal uneasiness to those who now covet her territories and her immense wealth. The complete nullity of the Chinese army, hitherto, is due to popular prejudice against the military profession, which arises from its uselessness as far as the nation's present safety is concerned, and to the policy of the Government. But it is a mistake to think that the Chinese are radically incapable of making good soldiers. They are, on the contrary, capable of much self-devotion and courage, and their annals are as full of heroism as those of other warlike races. With telegraphs, railways, and a fairly disciplined army—one armed and manœuvred according to the European system—China will be rendered formidable, at least as a defensive power, and, it may be, as an attacking one also.

AN important feature in connection with the disastrous collision between the Chinaman and the Craiglands, reported last week, the *North China Herald* says, is the great attention and kindness shown by the Chinese to the crew of the boat that was carried by the tide on their hospitable island shore; and the rider to the verdict of the coroner's jury, that H. M.'s Consul be requested to ask the Taotai to thank them, was a step in the right direction. Two of the Chinese residing on the island, one of whom was the headman of the fishing village, were brought up to Shanghai, and have been richly rewarded for their services by H. M.'s Consul. The cultivation of a kindly feeling with the natives in this respect is of the highest importance, and the tangible recognition of their kindness will doubtless have a strong tendency to ensure similar help in future, should the occasion unfortunately arise.

A CURIOUS tale of desertion of a ship by her captain and other officers comes from the Straits. The *Penang Gazette* of February 5 writes:—The return, on Sunday last, of the Portuguese man-of-war Mandovi, after a fruitless search for the missing steamer Sissie naturally increased the excitement and anxiety regarding her. On Monday H. M. S. Modeste came into harbour, and on her captain being informed of the fact that the Sissie was still astray, he immediately commenced coaling, and the following morning at 9 a.m. she started out in search of the Sissie. As the Modeste was leaving the harbour, however, the s. s. Devonhurst, from Acheen, anchored and sent news to the harbour master to say that the Sissie had got safely into Acheen. The harbour master immediately signalled to the Modeste to return, and just managed to be in time to stop her as she was fast going out of signalling distance. The Sissie, we are told, was taken charge of by her gunner after the captain left, and he managed to drift her across till Acheen was sighted; he then lowered a boat, and pulled ashore to apply for aid from the Dutch authorities. This was promptly accorded; a man-of-war was sent out, and she towed the Sissie, which had, when picked up, drifted close to Pulo Brass, into Olehleh, whence the s. s. Pyah Pekhet brought her into Penang harbour late on Tuesday evening. All hands on board the Sissie appear to have been very comfortable during the time that elapsed between the captain leaving her and her reaching Acheen. There were ample supplies of water, rice, and other provisions left on their arrival at the latter place, and the gunner did not require to take any more in to bring him here. The gunner appears to have acted in the most praiseworthy and seamanlike manner, and doubtless will be handsomely rewarded. The captain, chief engineer, and four stokers, who deserted the Sissie, are in the hands of a marine court of enquiry summoned to sit on Monday, 7th instant.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Volunteer Parade, 4-45 p. m.

Lecture: "Laws and Constitution of British India," University Hall, 4 p. m.

Back Bay Swimming Bath Meeting, Town Hall, 8-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, "Green Bushes," 9 p. m.

Apollo Gardens, Al Fresco, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 24th:—Hutton (s), from Jeddah; Earshall, Mauritius. Yesterday:—Hydaspes (s), Sydney; Trentham Hall (s), Liverpool; Austin Friars (s), Jeddah; Lombardy (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Puttialla (s), to Kurrachee; Ringwood, Tellicherry; Colvilla (s), Trieste and Venice; Thibet (s), China.

LECTURE ON THEOSOPHY.—Colonel H. S. Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, is to deliver a lecture at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Sunday, on "Theosophy: its friends and enemies."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal per chartered s. s. Chupra will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lady Francis left the dock on Thursday, and the I. G. s. s. Dalhousie, the Clan Alpine, and the Trentham Hall entered and the Hispania left the dock yesterday.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—The weekly commanding officer's parade will be held this afternoon. As we have now the advantage of the Saturday half-holiday, there will no doubt be a good attendance.

SHIP ACCIDENT.—Nowarally Vazeerally, a Mussulman lad, aged 11 years, a pilgrim from Mecca, accidentally got his right thigh fractured by a fall down the companion-ladder of the s. s. Hutton, on the voyage from Mecca to Bombay. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

FIRE.—On Thursday at midnight a fire broke out in a jowlee hut in the Victoria Gardens, occupied by Dhondee Mahadew, a *mallee* of the gardens. The hut was burnt to the ground within a short time. The fire is said to have been caused by the careless use of a naked oil-lamp. Damage Rs. 12.

BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Ramdyal Tookaree, a ghorawalla in the service of Mr. Rowe, of the Municipal Workshops, whilst harnessing his master's horse, on Thursday, was bitten by the animal so severely on the left fore-arm, that it was found necessary to take him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was retained for treatment.

LOST.—Mrs. Dundas, residing in the old High Court premises, reported to the police that on Wednesday evening last she drove to Parell in a hack-shigram; and after her return she missed a gold bracelet, valued at Rs. 60, that she had been wearing. She suspected that it was dropped in the shigram. The house of the driver of the shigram was searched, but no trace of the property was discovered.

ASSAULT AND GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Kurson Narrayen and Jairam Narrayen were yesterday convicted by Mr. M. G. Ranade of assulting Ramchund Babajee, a cloth-hawker, on the day previous, at Falkland-road, and also of giving false information of theft to a police officer, with intent to cause annoyance and injury to Ramchund Babajee. The first prisoner was fined Rs. 35, and the other Rs. 30.

A MAN-EATER BAGGED.—A man-eater recently made its appearance at the village of Condunpoor and killed many head of cattle there. On the night of the 19th instant he killed a bullock belonging to Khundoo bin Vittoo Turtala. This was reported to the chief police constable, Surrootum Seethramsing, who is on special duty, and who lost no time in proceeding to the spot where the bullock was killed, and succeeded in shooting the tiger. "Stripes" measured from head to tail seven and a half feet, and two and a half feet in height.—*Poona Observer.*

ROBBING A GIRL OF HER ORNAMENTS.—Husain Joosub, residing in Kolsa Mholla, reported to the police that his daughter, 8 years of age, was enticed away to the Grass Bazaar, and while there two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 50, were removed from her person by some Mahomedan, who decamped with the property. It appears the girl left school in Nacoda Mholla at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday last, and went with her niece to her sister's house in Chunam Killen-street. Her niece went upstairs to take her meals, and the girl remained below in the verandah, when a Mahomedan induced her to leave with him, on the pretence that her father wanted to give her some sweetmeat. The girl had on at the time two other silver anklets, but they were not removed by the thief.

THE ALLEGED ILL-TREATMENT OF AN ABKARI OFFICER.—We intentionally omitted, for obvious reasons, saying any thing regarding the late Mr. T. McGuire, till such time as we were equipped with authentic information on the subject; and being now supported by the necessary material, we hasten to lay before our readers a succinct outline of the salient points connected with the young man's career and death. Mr. McGuire was one of the young Inspectors in the Abkari Department out of several who drew the handsome (for his age) salary of Rs. 250 a month. Independent in the discharge of his duty and faithful in the interests of Government, he ingratiated himself into the favourable estimation of all who held the reins of authority, and by dint of steady preseverance acquired the position he held prior to his death. Having been posted to Bassein in his capacity of Abkari Inspector, information reached Mr. McGuire of the illicit sale, on the part of some Bhundaries, of intoxicating drinks, and with the object of making an example of them and putting a stop upon their further efforts to defraud Government, he proceeded to the spot. His idea of detection was so far realised, but he was wholly unprepared for the brutal and cowardly attack made upon his person by the Bhundaries, who were armed with staffs and bludgeons. Mr. McGuire received internal injuries, and taking the advice of his superior officer, proceeded to Bombay for treatment, where, immediately after arrival, he succumbed. —*Poona Observer.*

BOMBAY GYMKHANA,

MARRYAT LAWN-TENNIS CHALLENGE CUP.

THE following are the second ties:—

F. W. Spring.	W. D. Cowley.
W. Arnott.	C. H. Ives,
H. A. Richardson.	A. V. Frere.
M. R. Wyer.	S. M. Slater.
J. Stiven.	C. Gray.
W. E. Young.	L. Rivett-Carnac,

Third ties will be drawn on Tuesday evening. All who have not played will be scratched.

MEETING OF THE COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of members of the Cotton Trade Association was held yesterday at 12 o'clock, noon, in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, under the presidency of Mr. J. Marshall, to consider and adopt the rules of the association as revised by the committee. There were present Messrs. Bythell (Gaddum and Co.), Campbell (W. and A. Graham and Co.), Cheetham (Greaves, Cotton and Co.), Forrest (Killick, Nixon and Co.), Glade (Knoop and Co.), Comber (Lyon, and Co.), Steiner (Volkart Brothers), Wyer (Wallace and Co.), Booth (Booth and Co.), Bushby (Bushby and Co.), Cassels (Peel, Cassels and Co.), Blascheck (A. Blascheck and Co.), Thacker (Sauquet and Co.), Breul (Breul & Co.), T. Moore (T. H. Moore and Co.) Moir (Lang, Moir and Co.), Harvey (Harvey and Sabapathy), Gill (Gill and Haswell), Huson (the Mofussil Company, Limited), J. Marshall (Haworth and Vijbookhandass Atmaram).

Some slight alterations were made in several of the rules. Rule XVIII. stood as follows:—"Notice for arbitration, and the name of the arbitrator, must be given by the buyer to the seller within thirty hours of receipt of delivery or sampling order, and if such notice is not given in time, the seller may refuse an arbitration, and the cotton must be taken by the buyer,—it being always understood, however, that no delivery or sampling order be issued unless the cotton is actually then ready on the bunder or jetha." The following addition was, after some discussion, made to this rule:—"If there should be a greater number of bales on the bunder or jetha than the number specified in the delivery order, the buyer shall have the right to demand that the bales specified by them should be indicated by a distinctive mark, and that the buyer shall not have a right to object to a tender for the reason that the bales tendered have not been separated from the other bales of the same mark."

An alteration was made in rule XXIV. It was to the effect that if a contract be for only 100 bales or less, only one tender shall be made; if for more than 100, no smaller quantity than 100 shall be tendered for at one time.

In regard to rule XXVIII. "that in a contract for full-pressed bales the buyers shall have the option of rejecting burst or re-pressed bales over two per cent. beyond those opened for inspection or arbitration," this alteration was made:—"That the term re-pressed shall not be held to include bales which have only had broken hoops and have not been wholly re-fixed."

The following rules were then considered in conjunction with each other:—"XXII.—All cotton bought for forward delivery shall be ready and tendered by 3 p. m. on the latest date specified in the contract. The buyer shall have the option of cancelling any portion which is not available for delivery and tendered on that date, or of buying in the market at the risk and expense of the seller. XXVIII.—If the cotton tendered, or any lot included in it, shall not be of the quality stated in the contract, or if it contains short-stapled descriptions, or if it be fraudulently packed or damaged, or otherwise not of the denomination sold, the buyer shall have the option of taking the cotton at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of rejecting it, or buying on the seller's account, if the award is in excess of Rs. 4 per candy for inferiority, or if the lot tendered is classed a full grade below the quality contracted for."

In the course of a long discussion it was moved by Mr. Blascheck that the words "if the award is in excess of Rs. 4 per candy" be omitted from rule XXVIII., and that the words "if the lot tendered is half a grade below the quality contracted for be substituted."

The Chairman pointed out that what was called in Bombay "full grade" was only half grade in Liverpool, and the rule was framed in order that they might protect themselves to the same extent as if they were under the Liverpool contract.

Mr. Bythell observed that as a buyer, he would be glad to support Mr. Blascheck's amendment to the rule, but he thought it would be unfair to sellers. In Liverpool last autumn he put together some of the standards and saw that there was little difference between them. He was told then that when half grades were in question it required a very clever man to judge accurately as to the quality; and the best judges were sometimes wrong. Then, when the boxes were put in different lights, the appearance of the cotton was altered, and if they made too fine distinctions, they would ask the arbitrators to do what was impossible.

After some further discussion.

Mr. T. H. Moore moved, and Mr. Blascheck seconded, that the buyer should have the right of rejecting the cotton if the cotton is more than half a class inferior.

The motion was lost, 9 being for, and 11 against it.

The Chairman said he endorsed every word that the previous speaker said in connection with the question before them. But if they were to pass the amendment, they would be making a rule to which sellers would not agree. What, then, was the good of framing a rule which would remain inoperative?

The amendment was put to the vote, and was lost by 11 votes to 9.

Mr. Bythell then proposed another amendment, to the effect that rule number XXVIII. should read as follows:—"That if the award for inferiority of quality be in excess of Rs. 4 per candy, or if the lot tendered be a full grade below the quality contracted for, or if the cotton tendered be not of the description stated in the contract, or if it contains short-stapled descriptions, or if it be fraudulently packed or damaged, or otherwise not of the denomination sold, the buyer shall have the option of taking the cotton at the allowance fixed by the arbitrators, or of rejecting it, or buying on the seller's account. The term full grade shall be understood to mean the difference between good and fully good fair and other similar differences."

Mr. Bythell said that it was open to parties not agreeing to the proposed amendment to contract themselves out of it. On the other hand, it was but fair that the buyer should receive cotton of the quality contracted for. It was their duty, in the interest of the trade, to combine and protect themselves against the wholesale admixture now going on. He could refer them to a number of letters received by him, showing to how great an extent it was being done. The speaker concluded by observing that if they passed anything but the proposed amendment, they should have to suffer seriously for it.

This was seconded by Mr. Blascheck.

A member, agreeing generally with Mr. Bythell, said that, as matters stood at present, arbitrators refrained from protecting the buyer, unless the admixture in any case was very gross. But he thought that if there was admixture to any extent, or if cotton was fradulently packed or damaged, the arbitrator must be given the power to interfere, and the purchaser might be allowed to reject the contract.

After some conversation, the meetin adjourned for further consideration of the subject, till Monday at 3-30 p. m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when there were present:—Dr. Blaney (Chairman), R. N. Coghlan, Esq.; Surgeon-Major H. Cook; P. C. DeSouza, Esq.; Charles Douglas, Esq.; J. R. Duxbury, Esq.; Grattan Geary, Esq.; H. E. Jacomb, Esq.; D. S. Kemp, Esq.; John Macfarlane, Esq.; F. Mathew, Esq., Capt. H. Morland, P. Peterson, Esq.; Surg.-Major John Pinkerton; Major A. B. Portman; C. A. Turner, Esq.; the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Esq.; Khan Bhahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq.; Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq.; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.; Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla, Esq.; Mooljee Bhowanidas, Esq.; Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Esq.; Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; Phirozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq.; Ragoonath Narayen Khote, Esq.; Shewjee Dhurmajee, Esq.; Trjbhowandas Munguldas, Esq.; Tribhowandas Virjivundas. Esq.; and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee, Esq.

Sanction was given to the payment of sums amounting to Rs 37,126 2-8 from the surplus cash balance.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

A letter was read, dated 14th January, 1881, General Department, stating that on that day the Bombay Government had forwarded to the Government of India the memorial from the Municipal Corporation to the Viceroy and Governor-General praying that the sum of Rs. 15,000, withdrawn by the Bombay Government from the State contribution of Rs. 90,000 per annum towards the cost of the Bombay police force (and diverted towards the cost of working the Contagious Diseases Act), may be refunded to the Municipality.

Mr. G. Geary.—I beg to propose that that letter be recorded, and in doing so I would wish to ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner whether he is aware that on an inspection of the Bombay lock-hospital by the Surgeon General, Dr. Blanc, and Dr. Knapp, it was found that out of 200 persons detained in that institution, 92 were not suffering from any contagious disease whatever, and that of the remainder of the women, none were found suffering from that special form of contagious disease which it is the practical object of the C. D. Act to remedy. I would wish also to ask him if he is aware that there are now only 50 inmates of the hospital, showing an average of 5 per cent. only of disease among the class brought on the police books by the operations of the Act, a result which completely refutes the assertion of those who were mainly instrumental in re-introducing this Act in Bombay, namely, that there was "60 or 80 per cent., or at all events upwards of 50 per cent." of those admitted to the general hospitals, suffering from the most aggravated form of contagious disease, which, it was alleged, was a wide-spreading plague, threatening the health not only of the present, but future generations. I would also ask the Municipal Commissioner whether it has not been ascertained that only 5 per cent of the native women brought under the operation of the Act are suffering from contagious disease, while of the European women none were found to be so suffering (hear, hear.) In these circumstances, I ask if the Municipal Commissioner will feel it his duty to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the facts now referred to, with a view of inducing the Government to re-consider the propriety of deducting from the police grant due to this city the sum of Rs. 15,000 per annum, on the plea that it was required for the lock-hospital accommodation. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Morland seconded the motion that the letter from the Government be recorded.

Carried.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORTS.

On the presentation of the Health Officer's reports for the 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1880, the Chairman remarked that for a certain number of years they had been seeing the weekly statement of the mortality of the city appearing in the Government *Gazette*, and it certainly was not of an edifying character, inasmuch as the figures given were declared to be untrustworthy. He thought this was a remark which ought not to be made, as it was calculated to do a great deal of harm, and even to influence, to a certain extent, the minds of the Corporation. It was the function of the Government to decide with the Municipality how they should calculate the mortality. If they said that no such allowance should be made as was made in European cities for an increase of population, then he thought the Municipality must concur with what Government decided; but it had a very bad appearance that the Municipality should send a provoking remark of that kind, which could not possibly do any good, and must certainly do some harm, if it was accepted by the public in general that the statistics given were utterly unreliable. He (the Chairman), however, supposed they would now hear the last of it, and that the next week's mortuary returns would be based on the new census; but he mentioned the matter at that meeting because in a few weeks it might be again stated that the returns were unreliable. The matter ought to be settled between the Government and the Municipality, so that the public mind might not be disturbed by such statements.

The Health Officer's reports were then recorded.

THE BALLOT.

The Chairman proposed that No. 19 of the rules for the conduct and regulation of business at meetings of the Corporation be amended by striking out the words "ballot" and "balloted," and inserting in place of the word "ballot" the words "voting papers," and by inserting in place of the word "balloted" the word "voted;" that the word "ballot" be omitted from the last line, and the word *election* inserted in place thereof; and that the following words be added to the rule:—"The result of the voting shall appear as a division list, and shall be recorded on the minutes of the meeting at which the election takes place."

Mr. Bhaishanker thought it was not within the province of the Corporation to make such an alteration. It lay with the Government to do so.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta observed that the Corporation had power to frame its own rules for the transaction of its own business, and he thought the Chairman's resolution concerned that business. The Corporation were at liberty to supplement the rules, if they obtained the sanction of Government. He was of opinion, however, that on the present occasion there was no necessity for altering rule 19, and he thought it would be a retrogressive step to demolish the ballot. He was not aware that the ballot had been found to work in a mischievous manner, and as far as the last election of town councillors by the Corporation was concerned, he thought the result was highly satisfactory.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy wished to know how the ballot was managed at the last election of councillors by the Corporation. He thought there was no real ballot on that occasion. The papers on which names were written were accessible to members of the Corporation, and some of them availed themselves of that accessibility.

The Rao Saheb said he believed that the Act, so far as it went in regard to such elections, provided for a ballot. The papers need not have been signed; and in that case they would be as good as balls, and a large number of boxes would not be required.

Mr. Dadabhoy made an observation to the effect that if the strict letter of the law was adhered to, the last eletion was void owing to a want of secrecy in respect of the voting-papers.

After some further discussion,

The Chairman's resolution was put and lost.

THE CAMMATTEEPOORA DRAINS.

The Chairman asked the Acting Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation whether the survey of the Cammatteepoora drainage system, as directed to be made by the Town Council in their Resolution No. 2530, dated the 15th of June, 1880, has yet been completed. That resolution is as follows:—"That, as proposed by the Executive Engineer on special duty, sanction be given to the employment of the drainage staff during the current south-west monsoon months on the Cammatteepoora system of drainage."

The Acting Municipal Commissioner, in reply, said that the survey of the district had been completed, but the estimates could not be given until the beginning of the next monsoon, as the survey was made by officers of the Engineer's Department who were now engaged on the drainage works. Until they were available, the estimates could not be prepared; but as soon as they were at liberty, the preparation of the estimates would commence.

The Chairman said he asked the question because the great mortality at Cammateepoora was an undoubted fact. They knew enough of the results of the late census to establish the excessive mortality in that district. He gave notice of the question in order that the attention of the Corporation might be directed to this matter just at the time when the results of the census were about to be published. He knew that he had the support of the Rao Saheb and all the representative members of the Cammateepoora district in urging upon the Corporation the necessity of doing something. Now that the Commissioner had told them that nothing could be done for some months, he wished, when the *data* was complete, to bring a resolution before the Corporation which would deal with this mortality question. The Chairman asked the Acting Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation as to what progress has been made to give effect to the following resolutions of the Town Council, dated the 15th of June, 1880, and 24th of June, 1880—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit, with as little delay as possible, a scheme for and an estimate of the cost of the house connections and privy alterations for that part of the drainage scheme which has been already sanctioned, it being understood that no increased expenditure be thereby incurred:" also—"That sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 880 per mensem for six months, from the drainage loan, for the cost of surveying position of privies and house connections, and of lengths of pipes required for the same in the new drainage district."

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he had an account of the work done by the surveyors. Mr. Braham thought it would be necessary their services should be retained for seven months as the difficulties in the way had proved to be greater than was anticipated.

The Chairman said the Commissioner told them that in seven months more they might expect these plans to be submitted to the Town Council. The Council had been informed that without these connections they could have no sewerage system at all. For the Corporation to opened a lot of money on part of a system merely and put work under ground without result was ridiculous, and if by bringing forward the matter he had in any way expedited the work, he thought he should have done some service. The Municipal Commissioner had pointed out to the Council the absurdity of having a main service and a pipe service executed and actually lying idle. That was eight months ago.

REPORTING THE COUNCIL'S PROCEEDINGS TO THE CORPORATION.

Mr. R. N. Coghlan moved that the reports of the weekly proceedings of the Town Council, in as ample a form as practicable, be regularly and promptly furnished the members of the Corporation for their information. He said that he brought forward his resolution because in many instances the Corporation had been asked to sanction proceedings of the Town Council about which they knew little or nothing—generally nothing. The Chairman of the Council proposed certain resolutions, but the members of the Corporation were unacquainted with what had transpired at the meetings of the Council. It might be said, "Why do you not ask questions?" but if every member of the Corporation did that, the business would be greatly impeded. He thought the members of the Corporation should be supplied with a fairly complete account of the weekly proceedings of the Council, including the divisions upon important questions. It would not be necessary to furnish reports of the speeches, but some account should be furnished which would enable the Corporation to keep up with the Council. He had no desire to increase the labour of the Secretary, who was a "willing horse," and ought not to be overworked; but the Corporation should certainly not be called on to do anything blindly.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta would be glad to second the proposition, with certain limitations. He considered it was not practicable for the Council to furnish the Corporation with full and ample reports of their proceedings. An attempt to do this was once made, and in spite of the Secretary's best endeavours, it failed lamentably. He (Mr. Pherozshah Mehta) thought, however, that the proceedings embodied in the annual volume, if issued week by week immediately after the meetings of the Council, would prove of value to the members of the Corporation. The Secretary did everything possible to bring the subjects considered in the Council before the Corporation, but he (the speaker) thought it would be advisable to issue the weekly reports immediately after the Council meetings.

Mr. Mathew opposed Mr. Coglan's resolution, on the ground that it was unnecessary, and observed that the daily papers gave a fair outline of the Council's proceedings.

Mr. Duxbury also opposed the motion, as he believed the plan proposed by Mr. Coghlan would entail extra expense. The daily papers gave as much, and often more of the Council's proceedings, than he wanted to read. If the Corporation went in for ample reports of the proceedings of the Council, they would have to pay an ample price for it, as an assistant secretary or an amanuensis would be required to compile the report. Too much money was spent already in printing and circulating notices, &c., and it would be turned to better account if it were made to assist in the reduction of taxation or in improvement of certain sanitary matters. Entertaining these views, he begged to propose an amendment, to the effect that considering the expense of the plan proposed, and the little use likely to be made of ample reports of the Council's proceedings, it was not advisable to sanction any expenditure for the preparation of such reports.

Mr. Coghlan remarked that though the daily papers and Mr. Barrow gave them valuable information, he knew of one instance in which the Town Council asked sanction for a contract for certain things, and they did not inform the Corporation at the time that this contract had not only been made but carried out; so that if the Corporation said either "yes" or "no," it was all the same. The Council asked them to enact a solemn farce when they came and applied for sanction for what had already been carried out.

Captain Morland.—The Municipal Commissioner makes the contract.

Mr. Coghlan.—Yes, with the sanction of the Council.

The Rao Saheb said he was not anxious to assist at any farces, but he might point out that the Council must very often anticipate the sanction of the Corporation; and if this were not so, work would be stopped in many instances. This was a fact within the experience of most public departments, not excepting that of which Mr. Coghlan was a worthy member. When the Town Council did something calling for an impeachment, no one would accept his fate more readily than he (the Rao Saheb), but he thought that at present there was little ground for complaint.

After further discussion, it was decided that the Council proceedings, which are published at the end of the year, shall also be published week by week.

Dr. Cook proposed that sanction be given, as recommended by the Town Council, to the sale of 600 lineal feet of 12-inch cut water-mains, at Rs. 60 per ton, to Mr. D. E. Gostling. [The Acting Commissioner, in his memorandum No. 1501 of 1881, states that there will be a profit of Rs. 8 per ton to the Municipality on this transaction, as the cut mains were purchased from Messrs. Graham at Rs. 52 per ton.]

Carried.

This concluded the business of the meeting.

DIVINE SERVICE.

IN THE HARBOUR.

CHAPLAIN—R. F. WINTER.

Divine Service will be held on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis on Sunday at 11 a. m. Captains, officers, and men are cordially invited to attend. Also in the European General Hospital at 4 p. m., and in the Library of the Bunder at 10-20 a.m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 6 p. m.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 25.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers.)

THE NICOL PRESS BUILDING.

MR. PESTONJEE KAWASJEE, solicitor, applied to his Lordship for a summons calling upon the parties concerned to show cause, if any, why the sale made to Mr. Dinshaw Manackjee Petit, for Rs. 65,500, of the Nicol Press building and machinery, situated in Marine-street, Fort, should not be confirmed by order of the court. The application was granted.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

THE NEW DHURUMSEY MILLS.

MHUNCHERSHA BEJONJEE *vs.* THE NEW DHURUMSEY S. AND W. COMPANY.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defendants and appellants. The plaintiff, who was secretary to the defendant's company, claimed Rs. 60,000 damages for wrongful dismissal in breach of an agreement dated 4th November, 1874, whereby he was appointed to the office of secretary for a period of twenty-five years certain at Rs. 500 a month. The case was heard before Mr. Justice West for about three weeks, and at the close of the hearing his Lordship found in favour of the plaintiff, but awarded him only Rs. 18,000 damages, with costs. The defendants have appealed from that decree. Mr. Kirkpatrick now moved that the first appeal court day after the 15th March next be fixed for the hearing of the appeal.

Sir Charles Sargent said that the application should be made to the Chief Justice on the next appeal court day when his Lordship would preside.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he feared that the appeal would in that case go after the May vacation.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that the respondent had no cause to fear anything, as the amount of the decree had been deposited with the Bank of Bombay, under an arrangement made between the parties.

Sir Charles Sargent suggested that the matter might be mentioned to the Chief Justice on Monday.

THE POWAY ESTATE.

MITHIBAEE WIDOW AND OTHERS *vs.* L. N. BANAJEE AND OTHERS.

MOST of the parties in this matter are descendents and relations of the late Framjee Cowasjee. The first plaintiff is the widow and executrix of the late Jehangir Framjee; the first defendant is one of the executors of the last will and testament of the late Pestonjee Framjee; and Hurrivullubdas Calliandas, one of the defendants, is the purchaser and assignee of the share of Nanabhoy Framjee, in the Poway Estate. The learned Chief Justice did not sit to hear this appeal, owing to the fact that Mr. Hurrivullubdas is his Lordship's landlord. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the appellant and defendant Hurrivullubdas; Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs to support the application; Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, the receiver of the estate; and the Advocate General and Mr. Vicajee, instructed by the same solicitors, for the defendants.

In September last an application was made to Mr. Justice Bayley on behalf of Hurrivullubdas Calliandas for the removal of the receiver for misconduct and negligence. His Lordship, in delivering judgment on the motion, on the 8th October, 1880, refused to remove the receiver or to appoint some fit and proper person in his stead, and ordered Hurrivullubdas to bear his own costs, and the costs of the receiver and of the defendants who appeared by counsel. Hurrivullubdas now appealed from Mr. Justice Bayley's order on the following, among other, grounds:—That the learned judge ought to have held that Mr. Ardaser Framjee Moos was not a fit and proper person to be allowed to continue as a receiver in this suit; that he had been guilty of wilful default, misconduct, and gross negligence as receiver; that the judge ought to have held that the conduct of the receiver, in filing affidavits which contained allegations calculated to cause great injury to the estate of which he was receiver was in itself sufficient to render his removal necessary for the interests of the estate; that the receiver ought to have been removed on the ground that he was not impartial between the different parties interested in the estate, but was entirely in the hands of those defendants who supported him on the motion, and their solicitors. In December last Sir Charles Sargent and Mr. Justice Melvill sat in the Appeal Court to hear argument on a preliminary point which had been raised, namely, whether the order of Mr. Justice Bayley was appealable. After hearing counsel, their Lordships held that an appeal did lie from the order, and directed that the costs of the motion be costs in the appeal. Mr. Inverarity addressed the court at considerable length on the affidavits and other documents that were used before Mr. Justice Bayley. The matter has been adjourned for further hearing.

BENGAL.

THE RESULT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.—The advertisement announcing to the public that the Government required 700 enumerators for the census was responded to on Monday by the congregation of some thousands of natives at the door of the office in Bankshall Street. The applicants literally stormed the place, and it was with difficulty the crowd could be kept out of the premises. The police had to be called in, but all their attempts were futile. Young Bengal yelled with all his might, and would find his way to the *Burra Shaib*. His father had not educated him in the Hindu College for nothing, and he was not to be ejected so easily. The yelling continued for some hours, and as the crowd did not seem inclined to leave, the police had to clear the place by main force. It is said that no less than 3,000 applications were received by post from the mofussil. Whether the gentleman at the head of the census operations had been able to select any number for the work on Monday it is not known. —*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE CENSUS IN MADRAS.—The result of the preliminary enumeration in November was nearly 400,000, and this result will, it is now believed, be borne out by the returns which were collected last Friday. The enumerators did their work admirably and the inhabitants exhibited little, if any, of that foolish alarm about the intentions of the Government that disgraced the metropolis. It is difficult to believe that the population of Madras has not increased during the last decade. No epidemic of more than ordinary virulence prevailed during that period, and the number of emigrants who have left our shores has been small. The famine, too, can hardly furnish a sufficient explanation, for, it is believed that the greater number of the victims at that disastrous epoch came from the Mofussil, and were not denizens of the Presidency Town. It is, however, too early to compare the local population in 1871, with that of 1881, until the figures are published; but in the event of no material difference being apparent, one of two conclusions must be accepted, viz., that the population was overestimated on the previous occasion, or that the figures for the present year are not reliable. Much great pains, however, were bestowed on teaching the enumerators their duty, and in inviting the co-operation of the public, that we shall not readily doubt the general accuracy of the totals for 1881 which we hope to be in a position to publish in a day or two.—*Mail.*

A TRAGIC STORY.—At the last Sessions held at Salem, a man, named Peria Gounden, was put upon his trial for the murder of a young woman, named Akkammal, with whom he had been living for some few months past, but who had latterly refused to have anything to say to him. Enraged at the girl's refusal to see him, the man seems to have laid in wait for her, and choosing a time when she was picking up sticks he was seen by a lad who happened to be loitering about, to jump over a hedge, and rush upon her, bill-hook in hand. The girl immediately fled, but was pursued by prisoner, who soon overtook her, and brought her to the ground with one blow, after which he seated himself along side of her, and proceeded in the most deliberate way to cut her throat. Before the Sessions Court, he attempted to fasten the murder upon the father of the first witness, alleging as a reason that he it was who was keeping the deceased, and that he had taken advantage of the prisoner having once before been tried and convicted of maiming and disfiguring his concubine, to bring this charge against him. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged, subject to the confirmation of the High Court. An appeal has since been preferred, and will be disposed of in the course of a few days.—*Mail.*

THE 14TH HUSSARS.—The head-quarters of this distinguished Cavalry Regiment leave Bangalore to-day, Tuesday, for active service in the Transvaal. In bidding them farewell and God-speed on their mission we conceive it incumbent upon us as journalists to give honour ot whom honour is due. This corps has been stationed amongst us for five years, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best disciplined Regiment that has been stationed in this Cantonment, that all ranks have have made themselves very popular with Bangalorians is saying but very little in its favor, the unbounded hospitality of both officers, non-commissioned officers and men has been the theme of general and most favourable comment on many occasions, and the many pleasant evenings provided for our local playgoers by its talented amateur dramatists will long be remembered. The 14th can boast of possessing the champion short distance pedestrian in the station, and the members of the Carbine and Athletic Club have scored many an easy victory both on the Rifle Range and in the cricket field; while the local Race Course and Gymkhana has been to it a harvest field of honor and renown, and last but not least is the splendid brass band which, under the guidance of their talented bandmaster, has never failed to elicit the unqualified approbation of the general public who have had the pleasure of listening to its performances at the band-stand or in the ball-room. We may truly say Bangalore will miss the corps, but our regret at their departure is toned down by the knowledge that they are going forth to add new laurels to their already long list of glorious achievements proudly recorded on their regimental colours, that they will emulate the heroes who have on previous occasions borne their banners to victory; we doubt not, the general physique of the men and the excellent condition of their horses is all that could be desired by their gallant and popular Commanding Officer. We wish Colonel Arbuthnot and his officers and men a hearty adieu and God-speed on their journey, be it for peace or war. The under-mentioned officers proceeding from Bangalore have previously been employed on active service:—Lieutenant Colonel Arbuthnot served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian Mutiny Campaign in 1857-58, including the seige and capture of Lucknow and some of the minor affairs of the campaign (medal and clasp) served in the Abyssinian Campaign as Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Napier, and was present at the capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches, Brevet of Major and medal). Lieutenant R. Owen, Instructor of Musketry, served on special duty with the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers during the second phase of the Afghan Campaign, Riding Master Harran served in the Eastern Campaign 1854-55, with the 4th Dragoon Guards, including the battles of Balaclava, Inkerman, and Tchernaya, and seige of Sebastopol, (Medal, with three clasps and Turkish medal.) —*Bangalore Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE JUBBULPORE MURDER CASE.

THE trial of A. W. Cooper was continued at the Allahabad High Court on Tuesday, before Mr. Justice Straight:—

Dr. Rice, the Civil Surgeon of Jubbulpore, said I examined the body of the deceased. On the left side of the head there was a wound. It extended in length 6 inches, its breadth was 3 inches; the depth was from 2½ to 3 inches right into the brain substance. The brain substance was lying in the bottom of the wound, and lost all its anatomical configurations. The cause of death was the injury to the brain. To the best of my opinion there was more than one blow. I think there must have been three blows, but there may have been four. This woman must have been stunned by the first blow. I think she was finished off as she lay. I do not think that death was instantaneous, because in making the *post-mortem* examination of the stomach I found blood there. She must have been alive for the blood to have found its way into the stomach. There was no injury to the stomach to account for its presence. The injury upon the deceased's head might have been caused by this hammer. The Inspector of Police gave me the hammer to look at. This packet was sealed up by me. It contains (1) pieces of shirt worn by prisoner on 25th December, (2) hair cut from deceased's head, (3) hair and blood clot removed from hammer, (4) hair cut from prisoner's head, (5) portions of the clots removed from prisoner's face. I made a microscopic examination of the hairs. There were 3 or 4, one about 3 inches in length. The hairs were fair and thin, more like that of a child. I compared them with the hair of the deceased, and they did not correspond. I cut the hair from the deceased's head near to the temple, and took hairs from the hammer and kept them in my possession. There was no similarity whatever. The hairs on the hammer belonged to a human being. I should say they came from the head of a young child. The deceased had coarse thick black hair. The prisoner was in a very nervous, excitable state as if he had been smoking and drinking for some days. He looked to me like a man on the verge of delirium tremens. He never said a word in my presence. I looked at him carefully, and saw the spots of blood on his shirt when his coat had been taken off. The shirt was very much spotted, as if blood had rained upon it, more in some places than in others. In my opinion that blood had come in contact with the shirt externally.

Cross-examined.—Accused came to witness last March or April in an anxious manner, and asked him to attend deceased, whom he found to be suffering from rheumatism of the joints. Witness observed that the prisoner then suffered from nervous excitement. So far back as April or May prisoner's manner was to witness's mind indicative of drinking tendencies. Deceased was about six weeks in hospital, and during that time the desire on the part of the husband and wife to see one another was mutual. If prisoner came to the deceased within four minutes of her receiving the injury the blood from the artery might spout over him.

The next witness, Cookman, an engine driver on the G. I. P. Railway at Jubbulpore, said that he first made the acquaintance of the prisoner at the latter end of 1878 in the Bombay Hospital. Both prisoner and his wife were very kind to him in hospital. After prisoner's return from Mhow it was agreed that witness should take the small bungalow and live with the family of the accused as a boarder. Witness slept in the front room downstairs on the cot on which Mrs. Cooper died. The rest of the party slept upstairs. Witness was on friendly terms with the whole family, and spoke of the daughter and son of the deceased as being kind and affectionate towards their mother. What with the taunts hurled at him by the deceased, prisoner led a very unsocial life. Witness invariably went out when he heard the pair wrangling and quarrelling. Witness dined with the family on Christmas Eve, and was going out after dinner when prisoner said to him "Jimmy, don't go out, I am a poor devil out of work, but let us be as comfortable as we can." Witness remained and they all had four or five games of cards. Deceased was out of the room part of the time looking after something she had made for Christmas. Witness sent for a bottle of gin, out of which he, the prisoner, and William Knowles had a peg each: the minstrels, when they came, finished the rest. Prisoner showed no ill-feeling, nor did he make any objection to the minstrels coming in. William Knowles, with his mother's permission, went away with the minstrels. Witness remembers deceased having said to the accused: "You took an oath the other day that you would drink no more, and now here you are pegging away again to-day." Prisoner passed no remark at this, and witness went to bed, leaving Miss Knowles, the accused, and the deceased in the room. Mrs. Cooper said that she would keep up with the girl downstairs as William Knowles had gone out, and that prisoner and Cookman had better sleep upstairs. Witness left the prisoner and the deceased on good terms on going to bed.

The Court rose at 5-30 p. m.

THE RODANOW WATCH SWINDLE.

WE take the following particulars regarding this affair from the *Boston Herald* of the 15th January, which publishes them under the heading "Watches for Greenhorns":—Inspector Hanscom of the Central Office and Special Officer Fields of the Post-Office this forenoon arrested Alexander Rodanow, who evidently has been engaged in preparing a swindle of considerable magnitude. Some seven months ago Rodanow, who claims to be a native of Switzerland, engaged a small corner in the stove store Nos. 5 and 7, Portland-street, giving out that he intended to make it the head-quarters of a mammoth watch manufactory, of which he and a brother in New York were the proprietors. Soon after, circulars in highly-embellished style appeared, having what purported to be a picture of the "Rodanow Watch Factory." The circular gave the three addresses by which the firm could be communicated with, viz., 5 and 7, Portland-street, "Paris, Rue Castiglione;" and "St. Immer, Switzerland." The circular professed that the company could produce watches which could be supplied the public at 35 per cent. less than they could be made by any of the other watch-makers in the world, and that nearly all the other dealers in Europe and this country were dependent on the Rodanow Company for their supplies. It appears that the rogues intended that their victims should be confined chiefly to the East Indies, Australia, and India: for during the past five months the papers of those sections have been lavish in praising the company and the watches it produced. In Calcutta, Sydney and Bristol, Australia, the papers have been generous in this respect, and went so far as to publish editorials, in which they compared the low prices of the Rodanow Company with those of other concerns, who were at a loss to know how the grades of watches produced by the Rodanows could be furnished at such prices, especially as the metals used—gold and silver—were worth almost as much as the watches were offered for. One paper stated editorially that the Rodanows had received for their watches gold medals at the exhibitions of Vienna, London, and Paris, and were at the present time watch-makers to the Queen of England, the Prince of Wales, the Emperor of Rusia, and the Bey of Tunis. The victims, it appears, soon began to nibble at the bait thus thrown out. The price-list circulated by the Rodanows gave a list of the gold and silver watches which they sold at prices ranging from 10 shillings upwards to £8 with key and keyless attachments, but called special reference to their "Imperial chronometer giving days, date, weeks, months on the dial, and repeating the hours, quarters, and eighths, in three heavy gold covers, warranted for five years, and without doubt the best and most handsome in existence." The price asked for such was £15, a fact that created considerable surprise among watch-makers, who thought that such a time-keeper could not be worth less than £500. Many of the watch-dealers in India and Australia decided to send orders for goods to the Rodanows, but to be on the safe side, as they were surprised at the exceedingly low prices, they wrote to several merchants and others here respecting the responsibility and status of the company. One of the firms thus written to was that of Mr. Joseph H. Woodford, on India-street, who has a branch in Calcutta. A watch concern wrote Mr. Woodford and asked him to give the Rodanows a large order, provided they were all right, and what they represented was true. He called on the police authorities to aid him in obtaining the required information, but was somewhat surprised at finding that he was not the first that had sought similar information. Other parties in the East, as well as persons in cities in this country, had written to Mayor Prince and the Superintendent of Police on the same subject; and Inspector Hanscom was put to work on the case. A visit to Nos. 5 and 7, Portland-street showed that the office of the Rodanows there consisted of a little area, partitioned off in one corner, and its appearance indicated that it was but little used. The place was covered with dust, and there was nothing to indicate the immense business which had been set forth. Inspector Hanscom soon found that a young man, Felix Montano, of Springfield, had been victimized by the firm, by being induced to buy a watch that was not as represented. Felix, by circular, was informed that for $2·50 he would be supplied with a silver watch worth four times that amount. Felix sent the money, but later on was informed by the "firm" that he would have to pay 75 cents more for duty on the article in New York. Felix sent the 75 cents, and got, in return, a "gold" watch, which he soon found was copper and made by the Metropolitan Watch Company of New York. The officer felt he now had sufficient evidence against the Rodanows, and through Special Officer Field of the Post Office got a warrant for the arrest of Alexander Rodanow from the United States Court, the complaint charging Alexander with using the mails with intent to defraud. For the past two days both officers mentioned have been watching for Alexander's arrival at his head-quarters in Portland-street, and were rewarded this forenoon, when he came into the place, and was arrested. Alexander is about 35 years old. He claimed that his brother, who was in New York, was at the head of the concern. He speaks poor English, and asserted that, while the goods he advertised were not made here, they were shipped to his brother, in bond, to New York. He could not, however, reconcile this fact with his transaction with Montano, and finally became frightened, and showed a disposition not to talk. He will be arraigned in the United States Court on Monday. The officers suspect that the Rodanows are but a part of a large gang of swindlers, who have been at work in this country for some time, preparing for a rich harvest, in which countrymen were to be made the chief victims.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflammations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

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HARDWICKE'S HOTEL.
TERMS: Rs. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every Train. Good Stabling.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.
Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

COLABA HOTEL (COLABA)
IS beautifully situated on the seashore, with a fine view over the Harbour, Back Bay, Malabar Hill, &c., and close to the Railway Stations, Bunders, and Business Offices. Trams to the door. Carriages always available.
TERMS MODERATE.
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THE PRICE of Kilderkins is now REDUCED to Rs. 29.
LYON & COMPANY,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, Limited.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS .... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS .... „ 29
Special rates for regular customers.
LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturdays.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	„ 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 55 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17 8	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18 8	„ 21 8
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Steinwein	„ 22 0	..
Hochheimer	„ 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ 29 12
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	..

*BRANDY.

Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	„ 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	„ 24 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	„ 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	„ 30 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau Divian	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	„ 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	„ 26 0	„ 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	..	Rs. 3 8

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	„ 24 0	..

GERMAN SAUSAGES.
Cervelatwurst .... Rs. 1 8 per tin.
Mettwurst .... „ 1 6 „

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 42	„ 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 50 0	„ 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.
Rheingold .. ..Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Laubenheimer	from 13 0	to 16 0
Moselblumchen	15 0	
Niersteiner	15 0	
Brauneberger	19 0	
Hochheimer	from 19 0	to 22 0
Liebfraumilch	22 0	
Josefshöfer	27 8	
Rudesheimer	26 12	
Rosenberg	31 8	
Steinberger	31 8	
Scharzhofberger	39 8	
Johannisberger	40 0	

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Haut Sauternes .. .. Rs. 21 0
Chtâeau Yquem .. .. „ 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Médoc	11 0	14 0
St. Estèphe	12 0	15 0
Haut Canon	14 0	17 0
Margaux	16 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	25 0	28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild	35 0	..
„ Lafite	44 0	..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
Cognac Fine Champagne—
Red Bars .. .. Rs. 25
Gold „ .. .. „ 30
From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechade, Statue and Star .. .. .. Rs. 17
SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUNPOWDER:—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel		lbs. each
F F	11-8	do.	do.
F F F	12	do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.		
F F	do.	9	do.
F F F	do.	10	do.
F ½	do.	10	do.
F F	do.	10	do.
F F F	do.	11	do.

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.
No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., net cash.
Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per barrel of 25 lbs.
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents.
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort,

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an Endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED
at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30, EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40, TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45, FOURTY-ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.
A LECTURE will be delivered at the Rooms of the Institute on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 p. m., by the Revd. H. BOCHUM, S. J., Professor of History and Philosophy, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Subject:—The discovery of the Lake Regions of Central Africa.

MINTON'S TILES.
MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in India for DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK.
For plans, specifications, and other information apply to L. SINGER & Co., No. 2, Hornby Row.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED in Calcutta, Madras, and the Mofussil.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1881.

FOR SALE.
THE handy first-class Barque CORFU, of 387 tons net register, A 1 in Lloyds, is for sale as she lies in Bombay Harbour.
She is a specially strong and well built ship, and is in first-class order. She was re-metalled in 1879, and has just undergone docking and survey in this Port. Offers will be received by
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1881.

NOTICE.
No. T 10.—10072 OF 1880-81.
TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock on MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the CONVEYANCE of about 216 SINGLEMEN from BOMBAY to ENGLAND by a steamer under the conditions contained in Admiralty Regulations for H. M. Transport Service.
Tender form can be seen at this office.
G. O'B. CAREW,
Resident Transport Officer.
Bombay, 22nd February, 1881.

NOTICE.
THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April 1881, will be held at the Collector's Office, Thana, on the 15th March, 1881:—
1. Right of collecting road tolls.
2. Ferry farms.
3. Right of removing sand, &c., from creeks and seashore.
4. Right of removing stone from a plot of land at Elephanta Island.
W. B. MULOCK, Acting Collector.
Thana, Collector's Office, 23rd February, 1881.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of IRONWORK. Specifications, drawings, and a specimen of the work may be seen, and the condition learned, on application at the Telegraph Stores Depôt, Bori Bunder.
Tenders to be marked "Tender for Ironwork," and addressed SUPERINTENDENT, Government Telegraphs, Bombay, not later than 11 a. m. of the 28th instant.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. A. BRIGGS, Asst. Supdt. Govt. Telegraphs.
Bombay, 24th February, 1881.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.
ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.
Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.
Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.
The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

ROSA DISTILLERY,
ROSA, N. W. P.

	Per Impl. Gallon.	Per doz.
RUM, 6 years in wood	6 0	13 0
RUM, 5 years in wood	5 8	12 0
ROSA RUM	5 2	..
SPIRIT OF WINE, Rectified S. G. 836.	8 8	18 0
METHYLATED SPIRIT	2 12	6 8

Minimum quantity supplied one dozen or two gallons.
TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER.
For further particulars and terms to Trade and Messes, apply to
CAREW Co., Ld., at the Works. | Or in Calcutta, to LYALL RENNIE & Co.
SUGARS.—Loaf Sugar, Crystals, Powdered Sugar, &c. Prices on application to Messrs. W. H. MACAULAY and Co., Bombay.
Rosa, N. W. P., 1st December, 1880.

COOK'S
INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS,
Available for one or more passengers to travel by all chief Lines of Steamers and by any Railway and route to
ALL PARTS OF THE GLOBE.
MESSRS. THOMAS COOK AND SON, OF LONDON, NEW YORK, &c., &c.,
Originators of the European Tourist business, established in 1841, have pleasure in announcing to the travelling public that they have OPENED OFFICES in Bombay.
Civil and Military Officers and Native Gentlemen are invited to apply for quotations of through-fares to all parts of the world, with or without Hotel coupons, to
THOMAS COOK AND SON,
TOURIST OFFICES, 5, HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday, the 5th day of March next, at 2 p. m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1880.
(2) To declare a Dividend of 10 per cent.
(3) To liquidate portion of balance of Preliminary Expenses.
(4) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(5) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Managing Director.
Bombay, 21st February, 1881.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,
SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—
COPY OF RESOLUTION.
In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy.
Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.
The Company is prepared to undertake lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 26th day of February, 1881, for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Company's Mills at Coorla.
Schedules of Articles for which Tenders are invited and Terms of Contract can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.
Parties may tender for one or more complete parts or classes, at their option, but not for a portion of a part or class.
Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, and the words "Tenders for Miscellaneous Articles" be written on the cover.
The Company will not assign any reason for refusing the lowest or any tender.
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

CURSETJEE CAWASJEE,
WATCHMAKER TO THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET,
BEGS to announce that he has just received a well selected stock of very serviceable and durable WATCHES, manufactured by Messrs. Courvoisier Freres, which were sold formerly by their firm, Messrs. Rosselet and Co., in Bombay. They are of all varieties and sizes, namely, gold and silver, Ladies and Gentlemen's watches, in hunting and semi-hunting cases, and will be sold 35 per cent. BELOW THE PRICES of any other firm in India.
Every watch sold with a guarantee for two years certain.
Also on hand a great variety of MUSICAL BOXES with zither and automatic figures, DRUMS and BELLS, in Hindoostanee and English tunes, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500.
An early inspection is requested.
Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, and every description of Mechanical Manufacture can be repaired on moderate terms under guarantee.
All orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.,
INDIAN TRANSIT & GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
GOODS and packages despatched by Mail and Canal Steamers, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the Globe with economy, safety, and punctuality.
Custom House and Dock business, Shipping, Bonding, Clearing, &c., transacted with promptitude.
Passages engaged Free of Commission.
Luggage Collected and Forwarded to and from all parts of the world.
Passengers met on arrival. Letters and Telegrams received to await addresses.
SUPPLIES.—Every article for Domestic use, including Wines, Provisions, &c.
Contracts entered into for Landing, Clearing and Forwarding heavy Goods and Machinery.
Agencies and Correspondents throughout all the Presidencies.

SATARA WATER SUPPLY.
TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of the undermentioned works connected with the above will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, 10th March, 1881.
1. Reservoirs at Khas including Dam, Wasteweirs, Wingwall Superpassage, Tower, and Culvert, &c.
2. Tunnel with cutting in approaches.
Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or notes, to be returned if the tender is rejected, and to be forfeited in case of evasion or delay in signing the contract documents if the tender is accepted.
For further information, application should be made to the undersigned at his Office at Satara, where the plans, specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender can be seen. Copies of the latter and bills of quantities can be obtained on payment of 8 annas.
The Superintending Engineer for Irrigation has the power of acceptance of tenders and of rejecting any or all of such tenders without any explanation whatever.
The person or firm whose tender is accepted will be required to deposit Rs. 5,000 in Government Securities as security for the due performance of the contract.
Tenders to be sealed and marked "Tender for Satara Water Supply Works."
FRED. J. SMITH, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Satara.
Satara, 10th February, 1881.

FINE OLD CAMPBELTOWN WHISKY.
DISTILLED from finest Peat dried malts by the CAMPBLETOWN DISTILLERY Company, Scotland. For sale at Rs. 24 per doz.
D. MACFADYEN AND CO.,
33, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

MRS. PRYER,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
FROM MEIFFRE, NEVUE AND CIE.,
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE IN THE LATEST FRENCH FASHION.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR WEDDING TROUSSEAU.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR MOURNING.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS CLEANED, DYED AND ALTERED
FEATHERS DYED AND CURLED.
BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, WHITE AND COLORED, 3 buttons, Rs. 2-10 per pair.
Jan. 27 8, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE CONVENT SCHOOL.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

ENGLISH GOODS.
VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN.
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)
ESTABLISHED 1843.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.
INVITE attention to their ILLUSTRATED 220-PAGE CATALOGUE, sent (with patterns) post free. Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes. Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c. &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.
Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.
Special advantages to Merchants, Store Keepers and Regimental Messes.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, and
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.
Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

ANDRÉ'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
1880 PATTERN.
A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.
ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
ANDRE & CO. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the single or double hat.
RECOMMENDATIONS from
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
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HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C. B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arm is in the lining.
SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders through out India, Ceylon, &c.
ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c.. &c.,

APPROACH OF THE HOT WEATHER.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.
HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.	6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52			

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.
CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.
HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMPART ROW. **BOMBAY.**

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE'
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
PARASOLS IN ALL COLOURS.
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
READY MADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

WEDDING, BIRTH-DAY AND CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

	Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns	from 8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs	„ 10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns	„ 18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns	„ 18 0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles	„ 12 0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body	„ 20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair	„ 20 0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs	„ 25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately	„ 65 0
„ Triflange, three compartments in one Dish	„ 80 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles	„ 55 0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles	„ 30 0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns	„ 18 0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles	„ 85 0
Ice Pails, several descriptions	„ 10 0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured	„ 45 0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation	„ 8 0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair	„ 3 0
Muffineers, in cases or separately	„ 7 0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz	„ 6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately	„ 1 8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles	„ 25 0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed	„ 20 0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately	„ 12 0
Soda Water Stands, for 3 Bottles	„ 16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box	„ 18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns	„ 150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes	„ 6 8
Toast Racks	„ 10 0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame	„ 150 0

SPOONS AND FORKS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.
DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years
Invariab adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.
FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEART-BURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.
The Railway Watch, medium size ... ... Rs. 26
Do. „ large size ... ... „ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior ... ... „ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ... „ 30 and 35
ormerly sold at ... „ 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.
Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder ... ... Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever ... ... „ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch" ... Rs. 35 „ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever ... „ 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety ... „ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish .. „ 75

GOLD WATCHES.
Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size ... Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ... „ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month ... „ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size ... „ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished ... „ 65
Do. do. lever escapement ... „ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish ... „ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ... „ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES FOR RACES.
THE new Pocket CHRONOGRAPH WATCH, INVENTED and MANUFACTURED by Messrs. F. L. & Co., is not only the BEST, but also the CHEAPEST ever offered for sale.
The Watch had a marked success at the Bombay Races in January last, and also at the Secunderabad, Mhow, Meerut, and Calcutta Races, and Gentlemen connected with Racing will be glad to learn that a fine supply is again to hand.
IN GERMAN SILVER CASE ... ... Rs. 80
„ FINE „ „ ... ... „ 85
„ 18-CARAT GOLD „ ... ... „ 150
Description:—The Watch is middle-size, keyless, patent lever, crystal glass front and back, going 32 hours.
There are two dials, one in front with the hour, minute, and short second hands, the other is on the back of the watch divided in seconds and fractions of a second. Over it runs the long second or chronograph hand. This dial is cut out from the centre up to near the seconds, having the whole chronograph mechanism visible to the eye.
On pressing on the winding nut the second hand will start from the fig. 12, on pressing again the hand will stop immediately, on pressing a third time the hand will fly back to the starting point. In a case of false start this peculiarity of the watch is invaluable.
We guarantee the watch to regulate within a few seconds in 24 hours, the difference in time for 5 minutes being therefore only from 0·02 to 0·05 of a second, a result impossible to arrive at with chronographs going only from 15 minutes to 2 hours.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.
To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a pure solution of PHOSPHORUS, not at all unpleasant in Flavour or Appearance, being a Perfectly Bright Liquor combined with Quinia Cypripiden and Xanthoxylin, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all dangerously Active Drugs Pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority, the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for over-worked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Impure Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
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Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action, but are PERMANENT, and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure, in a suitable form, the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of life which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy o the Brain and Mucular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

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FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
Incoporated by Royal charter A. D. 1720.
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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6" by 3" weighing 15 lbs. per foot
8" by 4" „ 21 „ „
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10" by 4½" „ 31 „ „
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In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
Length 17 feet.
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And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
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Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE No. 6 OF 1880-81.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at BOMBAY up to noon of 21st March, 1881, and then and there opened for the supply at the undermentioned Stations in the Bengal Presidency, and in the quantities noted against each, of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops in the Bengal Presidency.
2nd. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of country manufactured Cotton Sheeting."
3rd. Deliveries will be taken in two equal instalments, on 1st July and 1st August, 1881; and a tender may be for the supply of the quantities required at any one, two, or at all three Stations. A tender for the supply at one of the Stations named of the entire quantity required will also receive consideration.
4th. A sample of the sheeting to be supplied can be inspected in the Commissariat Office, or samples will be furnished to applicants. Form of tender can also be had on application. Tenders will only be received in the form obtainable from this Office.
5th. The Sheeting to be supplied is to be in every respect (weight, texture, &c.) equal to the Commissariat Sample, and acceptance of supplies will be subject to approval of the Commissariat Officer and of Committee, and deliveries must be made in pieces of 47½ yards in length.
6th. Each tender to be accompanied, as earnest money, by a Government promissory note, duly endorsed to the Executive Commissariat Officer or by a treasury receipt for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of sheeting tendered for; but the earnest money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000 if a third of the total quantity is tendered for, or Rs. 2,000 if two-thirds are tendered for, or Rs. 3,000 if the whole quantity is tendered for.
7th. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 10 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the sheeting at the rate of the accepted tender, but not to exceed Rs. 10,000 as the maximum.
8th. Government to have the power to accept any tender in whole or in part or to reject any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

Station of supply.	Sheeting of 18 inches width.	Sheeting of 60 inches width.	Total for each station.	Remarks.
	yards.	yards.	yards.	
Calcutta	44,500	11,600	56,100	Deliverable in the Commissariat godown at the stations named, in two equal instalments on 1st July and 1st August, 1881.
Meerut	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Lahore	44,500	11,600	56,100	
Total	1,33,500	34,800	1,68,300	

E. S. WALCOTT, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer, at the Presidency.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 8th Feb., 1881.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1881.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

The Treaty concluded a few weeks ago at St. Petersburg, and ratified by telegraph from Pekin, promises to furnish a settlement of the difficulty which has been long pending between Russia and China. Of course, everything will depend upon the full and proper execution of the clauses of this Treaty, but, should they be complied with in an honourable manner, we may with some degree of confidence assume that the war-cloud which has so long hung suspended over Northern Asia, where the Russians and the Chinese have stood for three years on the verge of a conflict, is dispelled; and also that it is unlikely to return, at least for some time. If we assume this much with confidence, it is simply because both the Chinese Government and people are likely to rest satisfied with the terms, as revealed, of this Treaty. Everything the Pekin authorities have demanded, and a great deal more than they expected to obtain without a war, is obtained by this stroke of diplomacy, supported by the influence of a multitudinous people, as determined as ants. This Treaty, negotiated by the Marquis Tseng, is as much a triumph for Chinese diplomacy as that concluded by the weak and inexperienced Chung How, at Livadia in 1879, was a reverse. Both in form and in substance Russia now concedes all the points for which China contended, and the concession is rendered the more valuable because attained without the cost and risk of war. The justice of China's claim to the whole of the province of Kuldja is admitted, and the whole of that province, with the exception of a small district—one-twentieth of the size of the whole—in the north-western portion of this territory, is to be handed over to the Chinese. At the same time, China has successfully maintained the position her representatives took up, to the effect that she was not liable to Russia for compensation for the loss of a province to which the latter had no right; but, as an act of friendship to a neighbour, she consents to pay a moderate sum, on the carrying-out of the terms of the Treaty. There are other conditions, relating to trade, which wear an aspect of conceding various minor points to Russia; but Chinese concessions in commercial matters which are at their complete disposal are, to say the least, of very problematical value. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Chinese have got much the best of this bargain, and that the recovery of Kuldja, which will mark the completion of their recent campaigns in Central Asia, must vastly increase their already great reputation, and produce a profound effect among all the peoples of Northern Asia.

The settlement of this question in a manner altogether satisfactory to the Chinese will remove the immediate causes of difference between Russia and China, and it is not likely that either country will proceed recklessly to renew them, either on the same scene, or elsewhere along their extensive frontier-line. With the recovery of Ili or Kuldja, we are convinced that the Chinese will rest satisfied with what they have accomplished in Central Asia, nor is it at all probable that they will go out of their way to raise fresh difficulties in the Amour region or on the frontiers of Manchuria. There are far too many important topics elsewhere which promise, if successfully grappled with, to produce greater advantages for us to suppose that the most practical people in the world will prefer to devote all their attention to barren and unprofitable undertakings in the deserts and wild steppe-land of the region west and north of the Desert of Gobi. We must turn to quarters in which we ourselves are more immediately concerned, if we wish to perceive the probable consequences of the satisfactory termination of the wars which have been recently waged, and which have raised the Chinese Empire to as high a point of power as it held under the greatest of its rulers in the past. In an over-anxiety to discover in the growing power of the Chinese an auxiliary likely to operate with us, or at all events for us, against Russia, many have overlooked the facts that there is little real good-feeling between England and China, and that no two neighbours in the world have more causes of strife, dormant for the moment, yet plainly visible, between them, than are now barring the way to that "natural alliance" between ourselves and the Chinese about which so much has been rashly said during the last few years. We have often reverted to these latent dangers in these columns, and they should, but that Chinese poltics are tabooed at Simla, occasionally occupy the mind of the Anglo-Indian statesman. Every day serves to bring them more clearly before us, and a pacific solution of the difficulty with Russia removes the only circumstance that was likely to arrest the discussion and attempted settlement of the questions which the Chinese are convinced have yet to be arranged with the British Government.

Before that problem presents itself in a practical shape—and it may not be very long before it does so —the question of which party is to be supreme at Pekin will have to be decided, one way or the other. This new Treaty, which affords a complete vindication of their views, and of their emphatic objections to Chung How's concessions, must be followed by a great accession of moral strength to the so-called War Party headed by the Imperial Princes; and this very moment, the arrival of Tso Tsung Tang from his five years' campaigning beyond Kansuh is announced. He had some weeks ago reached a town in the province of Shensi, and was expected to make his entrance into Pekin early in the New Year, the greatest of Chinese festivals. His appearance on the scene will probably bring to a climax the contest that has now been going on for several years, and if he fails to secure the triumph of his side, it will be a reversal of all the accepted laws in human affairs. That he will not fail, if simply because generals with the popular reputation of Tso never fail, may be accepted as morally certain; and his return to Pekin, added to the advancing age of the boy Emperor, and the already assured position of the Imperial uncles at the Council-board, must indefinitely increase the chances of the complete and unqualified triumph of the War party in the Administration. What that will mean may to some extent be seen from the manner in which the Kuldja difficulty has been resolutely pushed on to a settlement. We may safely suppose that the same pertinacity, indifference to consequences, and dogged determination will be evinced in the discussion of other silimar questions. Apart from its military aspect and the traditional obligation to avenge a defeat, the Kuldja question was a small one in the eyes of the Chinese in comparison with those in which we are more immediately concerned. For there can be no doubt that the one subject which engrosses most of the attention of the Pekin authorities is the Opium question, the basis, in Chinese eyes, of all relations with this country. The Chinese Government would like, as a counsel of perfection, to put down the use of opium, both native and foreign, with a strong hand; but as a practical administration, it wants to make money out of the practice of opium-eating. By the imposition of a fresh import tax, and of dues for the right to convey opium from the seaports to the interior, or from one province to another, the Chinese could greatly limit its use; or which they desire much more, they could add a very large sum annually to their revenue. Their English adviser, Mr. Hart, would supply them with details on this latter point that would have a very persuasive tendency. Whichever course they pursue, it may be taken for certain that, as soon as Russia carries out the stipulations of this Treaty, and when the contest for power at Pekin has been decided, the Chinese Government will devote all its vigour and attention to the attainment of a solution satisfactory to itself of the Opium question. It will insist on a Chinese interpretation of the agreement of Cheefoo.

The prospect thus raised is of the gravest kind for the immediate future of India. The growth of Chinese power is a fact of as much significance for us as it has proved to be for Russia, and it would be foolish to suppose that the Chinese will show different qualities in dealing with us to those they have evinced in the case of their northern neighbour. The subject cannot be lightly dismissed for China possesses the military strength in Central Asia and Tibet to make herself very troublesome on our northern Indian frontier, which her armies have repeatedly crossed, and which is held by States imperfectly under our control; and it promises to occupy the grave attention of the Indian Government for some years to come,—in fact, until a satisfactory settlement, a *modus vivendi*, has been discovered between ourselves and the Chinese. This arrangement of the difficulty between Russia and China in favour of the latter appears, therefore, to be the introduction of a more difficult and complicated controversy between England and China.—*Spectator.*

THE POSITIVIST VIEW OF THE IRISH QUESTION.

Professor Beesly thus writes in the *Fortnightly Review* :—

Our difficulties in Ireland used to be of three sorts, political, social, and religious, each having its connections with the other, but for clearness of treatment better considered apart. The last has not entirely disappeared, but it has become so dwarfed that in comparison of the other two it is not now worth mentioning. For this relief the credit must be given to Mr. Gladstone; and after the severe reflections I have been obliged to make on that statesman, it is a pleasure to be able to say that as regards Ireland he has been in advance of public opinion. Not far in advance it is true; but a practical statesman must not be far in advance of public opinion. He is bound to be an opportunist.

Of the political and social questions, it is the latter that is just now the more urgent. It appeals most powerfully to the strongest and most indispensable, though not the highest of human instincts, that of self-preservation; and Irish discontent is concentrated upon it with extraordinary energy. The Irish tenant has always considered that his right to occupy and live out of his little farm was as real a right as that of the owner to receive a fair rent for it. The two rights subsisted side by side, and were capable of being adjusted by custom and of being exercised without clashing, if there had been a recognised standard of duty, and both parties had been amenable to public opinion. And if law had grown out of custom, as it usually does—if it had been, as it usually is elsewhere, an authoritative recognition of usages that had spontaneously arisen and were adapted to the ideas and circumstances of the people—we should not now be witnessing the breakdown of law. Unfortunately the Irish people, not possessing the national independence which every real nation ought to enjoy, were not able to turn their customs into laws. A law that had grown up in another country, under totally different and very peculiar conditions, was imposed upon them. It was a bad law in itself, tainted with injustice and prejudicial to the welfare of the country that was its birthplace, as we are at last begining to find out. But there were circumstances which mitigated, and when they did not really mitigate, concealed its ill effects here.

The chief of these circumstances was that in England the old feudal system had left traces of its good side. There was a tradition of a community of interests and of reciprocal duties between landlord and tenant, not recognised by law, but kept up by education and public opinion. But between the native of Ireland and his English conqueror the feudal relation had never really existed. To transport, therefore, to Ireland a land law springout of the feudal system, was to give unchecked play to all its worst tendencies without any mitigating influences. Again, in England the extraordinary development of industries other than agricultural—due, not to our national character, as we flatter ourselves, but principally to our possession of coal-pits—has prevented the competition for land from becoming so excessive as to make the landlord absolute master of the situation. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say has prevented landlordism from having been long since swept away. In Ireland there was no coal, and such manufactures as struggled to rise were deliberately crushed by England.

The tenant, therefore, had no means of living if he gave up his holding; and the knowledge of this enabled the landlord to raise the rent to a figure that did not leave the tenant a reasonable profit. Often it was a rent that could possibly be paid. The tenant was then permanently and hopelessly in debt to his landlord, who took from him payments on account, leaving him just enough to keep himself and his family alive. Such a system of course extinguished all industry and enterprise in the occupier; for whether he farmed well or ill, worked hard or was idle, the gain or loss was the landlord's; his own share of the produce remained at the same wretched minimum. This explains what we often hear said about the rental of land being low in Ireland. Where cultivation is bad, for want of security, the rent may be lower than the land might be made to carry, and yet be higher than the actual tenant can pay.

This state of things has been compared to that which was remedied in France by the Revolution. It is in reality much worse. The French peasant, after all, was owner of his land. The exactions of the lord of the manor were vexatious and degrading, but they were not unlimited. There was no rent to be raised at pleasure. He could not wring the last penny of profit from the peasant. He could not squeeze him dry. What impoverished the peasant was rather the King's taxes, which were heavy, arbitrary, and uncertain. Now in Ireland the rates and taxes are equitable and not immoderate; and the tenant has not to submit to any exactions by the landlord of a vexatious or degrading kind, But the landlord has the power of raising the rent at his pleasure, so that he can by process of law, and in the name of the great principle of free trade, wring the last penny from his tenant, leaving him just so much as will keep him alive. The great object, therefore, of the tenant is to appear poor. He makes no improvement lest his rent should be raised. If he saves a little money he hoards it or puts it in some bank away from his own neighbourhood lest his rent should be raised. He does not venture to wear a decent coat lest his rent should be raised.

For a parallel to this state of things we must look, not to the old regime in France, but to some Asiatic despotism. Open any elementary book on political economy and see what it says on the effects of imperfect security of property. You will find them all forcibly described and illustrated by awful examples drawn, as a rule, from Mahomedan countries. The illustrations might have been found nearer home. It is the condition of the peasant of Mayo and Connemara. For revolting against it he is denounced as attacking the sacredness of property. It is a misuse of terms. The Irish are not communists. There is no people in Europe so absolutely free from any taint of communism. The present movement is emphatically a resistance to the confiscation of property—the tenant's property in his holding. To talk of the relation between a Connaught landlord and a Connaught tenant as one of "contract" is contrary to common sense.

Property exists for the sake of society. That cooperation for the common welfare, moral and intellectual no less than material, which we call society, requires as one of its primary conditions the institution and maintenance of property—private property. And if the social union is to get beyond its primitive state there must be private property in land. No one has insisted on this more powerfully than Aguste Compte. But property exists for the sake of society, not society for the sake of property, as some people seem to think. It has its origin in expediency; that is to say, the welfare of the community in the long run. It can plead no higher or more sacred title. When it is so exercised as to be injurious to the community it may be interfered with; and when the injury is of a serious and permanent kind it *must* be interfered with.

There is no mere theory fit only for academic disputation, and out of the region of practical politics. It is a simple statement of the stern process by which, as a matter of fact, communities do protect themselves when they find that a power that can only exist by their support is being used for their ruin. It is a process which was carried out, on a small scale, it is true, but quite sufficiently to assert the principle, by the Irish Land Act of 1870, which recognized a stubborn fact, till that time unrecognized by the law, viz., that an Irish tenant has a certain property in his holding. What was then given to the tenant was taken away from the landlord, and without any compensation, in the name of the welfare of the community. If communities are afflicted with governments so selfish or ignorant (and by Government in this country we mean Parliament), that such necessary interference with property cannot be effected in a legal way, then there will be revolution. What we call a fever in the human body is the attempt of nature to throw of a poison which has got into the system. Revolution is a febrile crisis in the body politic, a spontaneous attempt to get rid of some evil which the State, functioning normally, is unable to eliminate. It is analogous to a war between nations or a strike and lock-out in industry. It is a violent and abnormal state of things, but it may be the only issue out of a vicious and fatal circle.

We had better not deceive ourselves. We are in the presence of such a revolution in Ireland. If Ireland had been independent, if its people had been free to legislate for themselves, a crisis would probably have been avoided. Landlords would have been wise in time. Left by themselves, face to face with the Irish people, they would long ago have made concessions which now will avail them nothing. We all remember when the cry was for the extension of the Ulster Tenant Right. But the governing class in England denounced Tenant Right as confiscation, and the Irish landlords relying on England would not yield an inch. To-day the Irish people will not look at the Ulster Tenant Right. And next week, it is supposed that we shall see the Prime Minister proposing not merely Free Sale, but Fixity of Tenure and Fair Rents—happy if he may hope that the concession does not come too late.

For a change has come over the Irish people in twelve months—a change comparable to nothing but the breath of Revolution which swept over France in 1789, when a nation of slaves burst its bands and stood upright in the dignity and strength of freemen. But for the overwhelming military strength of England, the Irish peasants would have freed themselves from their landlords by a physical force revolution long ago. The delay has only made them more determined and more unanimous, so that they are now able to carry out what is infinitely more arduous, but also infinitely more effectual—a moral force revolution. Landlordism is down; and no indictments for conspiracy, no suspension of Habeas Corpus, no nor Martial Law itself, can ever set it up again. Passive resistance will foil them all. You cannot evict a nation. All your prisons will not hold it. Is there any means known to criminal lawyers by which they can compel a Land Leaguer to buy and sell with a Land grabber? There is only one way by which order can be restored. Law must be brought into harmony with the national sentiment, or law will obtain no respect. It will have to own itself beaten, as it has so often been beaten when it has measured its strength against Conscience worked up to the point of enthusiasm.

When I speak of landlordism, I must not be understood to mean that the letting of land for agriculture is in itself, or always, an illegitimate or undesirable way of dealing with it. That would be a very untenable position. I mean the bad social system which has grown up, in consequence of nearly the whole of the land being owned by a small idle class.

The peculiar feature of the present revolution is, that it is being carried out almost entirely by a process resembling the excommunication, formerly employed with such powerful, and, upon the whole, beneficial, effect by the Catholic Church in its best days, when it really represented the conscience of the whole community. It is neither more nor less than a refusal of all co-operation and intercourse as a penalty for anti-social conduct. It is a form of moral force; and provided it is not mixed up with physical force, no individual, and no number of individuals, ought to, or indeed can be, prevented from using it, on his or their own responsibility. It may, of course, be used unjustly; but that is only to say that it is liable to abuse, like every other form of force. The principal guarantee for its just and beneficial use is, that it should be applied by a responsible body, acting with perfect publicity, and stating fully the motives of its decision in each case. Such a body was the Catholic priesthood. Such a body will be the Positivist priesthood when it is fully developed, The liability to abuse will then be reduced to a minimum. For an excommunication by a priesthood which has no superhuman authority and no superstitious terrors at its command will be impotent, unless it is based on reasons which commend themselves to the public generally. It was especially in the case of anti-social conduct of a peculiarly aggravated kind, by the possessors of property towards the working class, that Comte expected this form of coercion to be employed. He says :—

"The Sociocratic constitution demands of the Proletariate, that it renounces all violence as reactionary and anarchical. Where a struggle is unavoidable it must be limited to the refusal to co-operate; and in this numbers may triumph over wealth if their grounds of complaint deserve the sanction of the spiritual power, the only power which can give the requisite extension and union to the plebeian leagues. However great the popular excitement, an impartial and respected priesthood will, as a rule, obtain this abandonment of force. If it has to put the blame of society into its extreme form of excommunication, so effectually will its censure be supported by the Proletariate, that *when it is just*, the guilty person will be compelled, without any attack on his wealth, to depend entirely on himself for the supply of all his wants."

That was precisely the position in which Captain Boycott found himself. He was obliged to depend on himself for the supply of all his wants. His neighbours, no doubt, went farther. They threatened his life and damaged his property, acts for which it is much to be regretted that they have not been severely punished. Where there is a custom and tradition of lawless violence, the example of which has been too often set in the past by the upper class, and by the very agents of Government themselves, it is not much to be wondered at that the people are prone to resort to physical force. They are acting under no public or responsible direction, for the leaders of the Land League are evidently unable to control them.

But after making full allowance for the influence of intimidation in certain cases, no reasonable person can doubt that a more spontaneous and unanimous exhibition of popular feeling has never been witnessed in any country. And when we are asked to believe that the universal refusal throughout a large part of Ireland to pay rents above Griffith's valuation has been forcibly imposed by a small minority on a timid and peaceable peasantry who would much prefer to pay rackrents if left to themselves, we reply that such an explanation of the remarkable phenomenon we are witnessing is an insult to common sense. Besides, we are familiar, or rather we were familiar a few years ago, with a similar explanation of the influence of trades unions in England. It was all due to intimidation, we were told. The majority of workmen would rather be left to arrange their own terms with the masters. Some of us knew better then; and every one knows better now.

The truth is, that what alarms and enrages the Irish landlords, and still more the English landlords, is not the outrages, which statistics show to be much fewer and less atrocious than in many previous years, but the unanimity, the organization, the extraordinary exhibition of moral force which the Irish peasantry are presenting. We may remember that the most determined attempt to suppress trades unions, and the fiercest clamour about their outrages, occurred just at the time when those outrages had almost disappeared and strikes were being much more successfully carried out by moral pressure alone. The truth was avowed by Lord Granville, a remarkably cool-headed member of the Government, in his speech at Hanley :—"It is quite true with regard to attempts upon life that the number of such attempts is fewer at this moment in Ireland than even in this country. It is true that the number of these attempts is less now than, unfortunately, has been the average in past years in Ireland. But what is equally true is this, that there is now a novel attempt, not only to infringe upon the rights of property, but to interfere with the liberty of the existing tenants, of incoming tenants, the tradesmen, and all the workmen. This is a state of things which it is impossible should continue." In other words, the Habeas Corpus Act is to be suspended, not for the purpose of stopping agrarian murders, which have become comparatively rare, but in order to break up a great trades union, to which alone the Irish people owe it, that what would have been regarded twelve months ago as a revolutionary measure of land reform is about to be introduced by the Government of which Lord Granville is a member. I say, what every one knows to be true, that but for the Land League Mr. Gladstone would not have had a chance of carrying his Land Bill. I will go farther and say that his eyes would not have been opened to the necessity of carrying it.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE SUPPRESSION OF THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

If there were any persons who still doubted, even on Wednesday morning, whether it had become necessary for the Speaker of the House of Commons to assert an authority not founded on precedents, their doubts will, the *Times* contends, be set at rest now. "The extraordinary proceedings which led yesterday to the suspension and forcible removal from the House of thirty-five members of the Irish party, show the existence of a spirit incompatible with the orderly and decent conduct of business in any assembly whatever. The resistance of the Irish members was characterised by a contemptuous disregard for the decencies of debate, and a scarcely-disguised intention to drag the House of Commons deep down into the the mire of discredit and impotence. If the Speaker's peremptory action on Wednesday morning was without precedent, where are we to look for a parallel for the passionate scene the Irish members forced upon the House yesterday? Never in the history of Parliament has the authority of the Chair been thus insulted and defied; never has any section of members of the House of Commons, professing to stand forth as the champions of freedom, displayed such violence of language and manner, such scandalous lack of self-control, and, with all this frothy rage, such a persistent intention of degrading and destroying the character of the Legislature. The protests of the Irish members against the suspension of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Parnell were accompanied by shouts, gestures, and a disorder of passion unworthy, we will not say of reasonable, but even of articulate-speaking men. Yet it is evident that the interruptions of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Parnell when the Prime Minister attempted to speak upon the motion he had placed upon the paper, were part of a preconcerted plan, which the rest of the party were assembled in readiness to support. When at length Mr. Gladstone was able to continue his speech, the ordeal through which the House had passed had gone far to convince any persons who were previously unconvinced of the necessity for energy and promptitude of action, and after no more debate than was reasonable in a matter of such importance, the resolution amended in some particulars to satisfy the Opposition, was carried. The House was in no mood for delay. Obstruction is no longer merely noxious in so far as it retards the enactment of importat measures; it is inflicting deadly blows upon the credit of the House of Commons, and, indeed, of Parliamentary government. The Prime Minister's eloquent appeal to the House met with a hearty response, for few could contemplate without alarm and repugnance the possibility of having to encounter day after day, with weapons which, if not inefficient, cannot be rapidly used, the resistance of an unscrupulous handful of politicians."

The *Standard* considers that the practical unanimity with which the House has accepted Mr. Gladstone's Resolution is the best proof which could be given of its absolute necessity. Ministers have now all the machinery which they could desire for proceeding with the business of the session without delay. It has been given to them ungrudgingly by Parliament, because Parliament, rightly convinced that the cant which has been talked about the despotic influences of the *cloture* on the right of minorities may safely be dismissed; because it kuows that the Minister who should be infatuated enough to attempt such despotism would immediately be brought to the bar of public opinion; and because it recognises that, without a resort to the principle of the *cloture*, representative Government would have remained an impossibility. It will be the duty of the Government to show that they remember these facts, and to exhibit in their actions the strength and wisdom which they ought to inspire."

No more momentous spectacle than that of last night has, the *Daily Telegraph* considers, been witnessed in Parliament since the Revolution of 1688. Perhaps the most unhopeful feature in the painful business was that the Irish members evidently came down to the House with intentions to resist its authority, and a foregone determination to challenge hostile opinion. "It need scarcely be said that such an unknown and stupendous exercise of authority as that exercised by Parliament last night casts into the shade, for the time being, the main question, vastly important though it be, which the House assembled to consider—the new rule for putting a curb on wilful obstruction. No language can adequately describe the profound chasm which has been suddenly opened between the past and the future history of the great English House of Commons. The chain of noble traditional and recorded usages has been broken, and from last night a new era in our hitherto unsullied parliamentary annals will begin. The causes which have produced events so ominous of coming trouble and division are many and complex. They may too surely be traced back, however, to rash words and an outburst of party spirit and ambition for place never exceeded. But the immediate cause is the presence in the House of a purely revolutionary faction, which came there for its own factious and selfish ends, which was organised for the purposes it has endeavoured to execute, which entered the arena determined to pervert the rules and disown the spirit animating the only possible conditions of Parlimentary government. We deeply lament—but for the sake of the honor and reputation of Parliament, not for theirs—that acts of punishment so sweeping and so severe should have struck these misguided men. Yet it is hard to see how a carefully prepared and relentlessly applied engine of revolution could have been effectually destroyed—if it be even now destroyed—save by a rigorous exercise of powers which are inherent in every Legislative Assembly, and, in the last resort must be firmly applied. We are none the less alive to that disastrous series of omissions and commissions which not only gave opportunities, but acted as a stimulus to the nefarious activity of the Land League. Nor is it to be less deplored that the duty of inflicting penalties should have fallen upon a Liberal Government which, with good intentions, if with feeble methods, has not been able to stave off an astounding Constitutional calamity. Under a rule which was to be one of benevolence, a blow has been struck at our free institutions such as no bygone record can parallel, and we are now—with what ulterior consequences none can foresee—reaping the fruits of a weak temporising policy which misread the signs of coming turbulence, and faltered too long before a visibly advancing revolution."

The *Daily News* considers that the whole episode was most striking as showing the new and in some respects dangerous temper which has of late been coming over politics and politicians. The long tolerance of the House has broken down, and last night it was ready to do almost in a hurry what it was so **long reluctant to begin. Nevertheless, some of the changes made by the Government in form of Mr. Gladstone's resolution removed many of the objections that had been felt against it. "The resolution still remains a very strong one, but it is freed from some of the dangers which it at first presented. The particular measure to which the urgency is to apply will now be stated, and while the Speaker will be at liberty to divest himself of his unusual authority by declaring that in his opinion the urgency has ceased, the House will be perfectly free to resume its authority by a similar declaration made on the motion of any member. We should have preferred some form of *clôture*, which, indeed, the Speaker may even now see it to be his duty to apply. It is the interest of both sides of the House to protect the rights of minorities against the oppression of a majority; and it must be allowed that some portion of the protection hitherto given is now being taken away. But the majority has to be protected against a minority which has abused the forms of the House, and though it does so by methôds which at have least, a suspicion of arbitrariness in them, it may be pleaded that the action is taken in self-defence; and if it results in expediting business and putting an end to the scandals which culminated yesterday, it will meet with the general approval of the nation."**

A YEAR WITH THE MALAYS.

A very curious tale is abouc to be told in all its details to the Société de Géographie of Paris. The narrator is a Mr. Ten Brink, belonging to the naval medical service of the Netherlands, who has, as it seems, passed a year in captivity amongst the Malay pirates. These celebrated freebooters, about whom so many horrible tales have been told, are, as Mr. Ten Brink proposes to show, by no means belied by such reports. Indeed, the lecturer will present the most certain ocular proofs of their barbarous cruelty. He has lost his nose and one of his ears in the course of his adventures; and the audience will scarcely refuse to believe his account when backed by such material evidence. According to the tale, as it has been told to one of the Paris editors, Mr. Ten Brink was on an exploring expedition for scientific purposes when he encountered these perils. He had chartered a native ship, or "ataps," which was one night attacked suddenly by a band of marauders, who killed the greater number of his men, seized the baggage, and finally set fire to the vessel. He was defending himself as best he could against the assailants, when a chief clad in gorgeous apparel came up and waved them back, taking the European under his protection. Mr. Ten Brink congratulated himself on his escape, and was still more inclined to think himself lucky when he heard the great chief, or "pamantuah," address him in pure English, and inform him that he had been to Calcutta, and was introducing into his own country all the benefits of civil government and civilisation. The Dutchman felt quite at his ease until he had arrived at the hut of the enlightened savage, who then, to his great surprise informed him that he was to remain there as his slave. He protested somewhat vigorously against this order, but was gently warned not to repeat such audacity, as the "pamantuah" brought out a beautiful "parang," or sharp-edged sword, with which he sliced off his new slave's nose. Thus admonished, Mr. Ten Brink went to work with humility, and fortunately escaped without further correction than the loss of one ear, until such time as a Dutch vessel sent in search of him happily arrived and rescued the slave, condemning the master, however, to be shot without delay.—*Globe.*

BLUNDERS OF AUTHORSHIP.

'Ignorance, madam, pure ignorance,' was the excuse that Dr. Johnson pleaded—and, as she afterwards owned, very unexpectedly pleaded—to the lady who, on the occasion of his visit to Plymouth, took him to account for saying in his Dictionary that *pastern* is 'the knee of a horse.' This, it is true, is by no means the only error in that great work which can be laid to its author's charge; as witness, amongst others, the perplexity which, to use his own words, he did not disentangle, of *warp* and *weft*; or his failure to distinguish between *leeward* and *windward*, both of which he defines as 'towards the wind.' But the task of definition is no easy one, and Dr. Johnson applied to it that copiousness, felicity, and perspicuity of expression of which he was a master. Whilst willing, it may be, to exchange these for accuracy where accuracy has not been supplied, we can afford to regard them as carping critics indeed who are not silent before the noble, the affecting language in which he describes the conditions under which his labours were undertaken and brought to a close. Nay, his very definition of 'lexicographer' itself, 'a writer of dictionaries, a harmless drudge,' induces a saddened smile. On the other hand, there exist blunders of authorship for which a palliation does not come so readily to mind. Turning again to Johnson's Dictionary, we find 'curmudgeon, from *cœur* and *mechant* (unknown correspondent).' The meaning of this is plain enough, and the derivation, if not strictly correct, is at least plausible. But in Ash's Dictionary it figures as follows: 'curmudgeon, from *cœur*, unknown, and *mechant*, a correspondent.' Another and more amusing mistake occurs in Nagler's *Kunstler-Lexikon*—we speak of the Munich edition of 1836—and is noteworthy, since German authors are seldom betrayed into slips of this kind. In the brief notice of the late George Cruikshank it is stated that his real name is 'Simon Pure'—*dessen eigentlicher Name Simon Pure ist.* It would appear that, at an early stage of Cruikshank's career, an inferior artist brought out, under that name, a volume of illustrations or pictures of some kind. A set of illustrations published by George Cruikshank soon afterwards was announced as the work of 'the real Simon Pure.' We may mention, before leaving this part of our subject, that the satirical renderings of such words as 'Whig,' 'patriot,' and 'ambassador,' as commonly attributed to Johnson, are apocryphal; that is to say, as far as his dictionary, which appeared in 1755, is concerned. It was Lord Chesterfield, as it happens, who said that an ambassador was one who was sent abroad to lie for the good of this country.

In a notice that appeared in the *Times* a few months ago* of some pictures by Old Masters which were then being exhibited in the rooms of the Royal Academy, the art-critic of that paper delivers himself as follows: 'Mr. Robertson's group of "Susannah and the Elders," with the name of Pordenone (108), contains some passages of glowing colour, which must be set off against a good deal of clumsy drawing in the central figure of the chaste maiden.' Until we read this we thought it matter of common knowledge that Susannah was the wife of one Joacim, and further, that the circumstance of her being married was greatly insisted upon by the elders when pressing their importunities. Perhaps this is the same contributor who, some time afterwards, in his capacity of Paris correspondent, made grievous confusion between Alcibiades and Aristides the Just. Writers of romance are necessarily allowed considerable latitude in their relation of episodes which fall beyond the ordinary experiences of every-day life. So is it, too, with the authors of historical dramas and novels, who seldom shrink from making actual facts subservient to the exigencies of effective narration. We do not, of course, mean to enter upon the ungracious—certainly the endless—office of showing where our standard writers err in this direction. We will confine ourselves to one memorable instance, and choose it rather as having escaped the general notice it may legitimately excite. In his graphic description of the rescue of Sir Arthur Wardour and his daughter from the flowing tide, Sir Walter Scott, in *The Antiquary*, speaks of the sun as setting directly opposite the cliff over the sea. The scene, it will

* See *Times* of 10th January, 1880

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be remembered, is laid on the cost of Fife, and on that part of it which faces the east. We are promised shortly a print of the manuscript which contains the one authentic story of the last hours of Mary Queen of Scots. Until this is before the world, we must perforce content ourselves with such garbled versions as we now possess of that awful scene. From a passage in Dean Stanley's address of a few months ago to a party of Americans whom he conducted over Westminster Abbey, it would seem that no little doubt still remains as to whether, when Wolfe was being rowed up the St. Lawrence to the attack upon Quebec, the recitation of Gray's 'Elegy' fell from his own lips, or whether it was repeated by a midshipman or one of the marines at the General's request. Here we may appositely recall Walpole's jest: asking one day to be read to, he added, 'Anything but history, for that we know must be false.' Inscriptions upon ancient monuments, medals, memorial tablets, and the like, are fruitful source of trouble to even the learned. So good an authority as Fortunius Licetus was led into a singular blunder, and in a way to testify how the most erudite will leave their path to seek a solution where one lies before them. Upon a coin of Hadrian he found the letters P. IA, denoting nothing more or less than the fourteenth year of that emperor's reign. But, repudiating so simple a rendering, he must needs take them to signify 'Lucernas Invenit Delta,' and forthwith assigns the origin of lanterns to Egypt. Errors of transcription and of decipherment of manuscripts, particularly palimpsests, are countless. To one we owe our ridiculous misnomer to 'St. Vitus's dance.' The visitation popularly known by this title was termed 'Chorea S Viti' in old nosological treatises. The 'S. Viti' is a mistaken transcript for 'Inviti.' The name should, of course, read 'Chorea Inviti,' which aptly describes the characteristics of the complaint. Even our official documents are not without reproach. In section 6 of the Ground Game Act of last Session—better known, perhaps, as the Hares and Rabbits Act—it is prescribed that 'No such person (*i. e.* a person having a right of killing ground game under the Act or otherwise) shall for the purpose of killing ground game employ spring-traps, except in rabbit-holes, nor employ poison.' The word 'nor' should clearly be 'or:' the prohibition to be enforced by the clause is contained in the words 'No such person shall . . . employ . . .,' whilst the things he is not to employ are spring-traps, with exception as regards rabbit-holes, and poison. A well-known book-seller's catalogue, recently issued, succeeds in eclipsing the old joke which ascribes so many books to one Finis, by gravely recording that a certain work is due to the pen of Laus Deo. The following is quoted from an article upon campanology, which appeared not long ago in the pages of a critical journal† whose generally received reputation only makes the error the more conspicuous: 'Southey's suggestion of Peter as an obvious accompaniment to Bell has been carried out at York, though the reference may be presumed to be rather to the local saint than to the author of the *Excursion*.' The blunders made by French writers, when meddling with scenes of English life and character, are too notorious to need more than a passing reference. Few who have read it can forget the marvellous account by Victor Hugo, in his *L'Homme qui Rit*, of the prize-fight, in which the Irishman Helmsgall A'Thetmghe Madone breaks the ribs of Six-Miles-Water, much to the comfort of Lord David Dirrymor and his boon companion Tom-Jim-Jack. Lord Desertum acts as 'referees' in the 'boxe' and Dr. Eleanor Shap is in attendance. This last-named gentleman announces, 'Il y aura cinq minutes de rond;' and a foot-note explain that 'rond' means an interval in the fighting. In the course of the enquiry into the conduct of our City Guilds and the appropriation of their revenues, we shall doubtless hear and read a good deal about the 'mystery' of this or that Company. Now we have Mr. Riley's work to remind us that a trade or handicraft should be called a 'mistery.' The name is obsolete, as also are 'mestier' and 'mestrea;' and the three are derived not from the Latin *mysterium* 'a secret,' but from *ministerium*, 'a serving to,' or 'a service.' In the first edition of *Men of the Time* the late Bishop of Winchester (then Bishop of Oxford) is spoken of as being a thorough sceptic in all matters of revealed religion. This paragraph belongs, of course, to the next name in the list. Misquotation and errors of citation or accentuation afford ample scope for diverting discussion; but they scarcely come within the limits we here set for ourselves. Yet there is one story we cannot pass by. At a Nonconformist congress, held not many years ago in the provinces, one of the ministers concluded a stirring address by proclaiming his conviction that 'Magna est veritas et prævalebit.' The next speaker paid a high compliment to the preceding discourse, but added that in one point he could not agree with the last speaker, since nothing could shake his certain assurance that truth prevails, not a bit only but a great deal!—*Time*.

† The *Saturday Review*, November 27, 1880.

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

SIR BARTLE FRERE asks in last *Nineteenth Century* for February, what has instigated the Boers to choose the present moment for a rising, when they have been fairly well governed and effectually protected for three and a half years, have had some grievances redressed, and have ground to hope that every reasonable and possible reform would be carried out?

There can be little doubt, I think, that the present outbreak is due to external advice prompted by the embarrassments of the English Government in the United Kingdom. When I met the Boer Committee in April, 1879, I saw reason to address them regarding some of their advisers—adventurers in the Transvaal of various races—broken men of the classes who in every country form the active agents of rebellion and revolution.

Since then, the same adventurous agitators have been actively at work, stimulating to resistance the Transvaal Boers and their brethren in other parts of South Africa, and urging them to reject all offers of self-government under the British flag, assuring them that they had only to persevere, to obtain unconditional rescission of the annexation. It is much to be feared that unguarded expressions of English politicians have strengthened this agitation. The removal of many troops, especially cavalry, and a knowledge of embarrassments to the English Government nearer home, have certainly been represented as affording an opening that might not easily recur for gaining all demands by force.

Besides British sympathisers and advisers, the Boers have active auxiliaries in Continental Europe. There is naturally a strong fellow-feeling with them among many classes in Holland. In Germany they will have the sympathy of many mercantile men who, on commercial grounds, advocate the establishment of Teutonic colonies as a counterpoise to the preponderating influence of English interests in colonial commerce; and they will have the active support of the ultra-Republican and Socialist parties in all parts of the world, whose main object is the overthrow of all settled and established governments.

The more important question, however, now is, what is to be done for the future?

Let not the English nation suppose that by throwing off all responsibility for the fortunes of the Transvaal we shall either insure the good government of the Transvaal or make our responsibilities in the other colonies of South Africa less. With a Transvaal Republic, which had achieved its independence by open revolt, and had possibly established itself under the protection of some foreign power, and with an ill-affected Orange Free State on one side, with a vast native population north and south, and in its midst, if Natal is to remain an English colony, it could only be secured by a considerable and costly garrison of English troops. We should not, by abandoning the Transvaal, secure peace or the possibility of civilisation to a single one of the native tribes round either Natal or the Transvaal, nor to the old Cape Colony. What has already occurred in the Transvaal has reopened the divisions which were fast healing up, and threatens to involve the Cape Colony. I have unshaken confidence in the moderation, patriotism, and loyalty of the great majority of the Cape colonists, and of those who are governing them as their responsible ministers; but is not difficult to plunge a youthful constitution into troubles which would be too much for the strength even of the oldest and most consolidated dominion. No one can contemplate, without a shudder, the idea of civil war between the two principal races which form the European population, and which have, by a combination of diverse great qualities, raised the Colony to its present condition of strength and prosperity. It would be impossible to forecast the future of such communities, but if the English Government were to repudiate its responsibilities in South Africa, I see no better prospect for some generations than the formation of a knot of small antagonistic republics, more or less civilised, but for the most part closely approaching the type of the Republics which have succeeded Spanish dominion in South America.

The first thought of the English Government should be to enforce submission to the law in the province which has rebelled against it, to re-establish a government able to protect person and property, and to defend the order which is indispensable to the existence of a civilised State; and by so doing to redeem the first and most important of the promises made to the people of the Transvaal on its annexation.

This having been done, no time should be lost in amending the constitution of the Transvaal, and making it more conformable to the wants and wishes of the population. This would not be difficult to arrange. I have already referred to the scheme drawn up for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and embracing the suggestions of some of the leading statesmen and jurists of the Cape Colony and also of the able president of the Orange Free State. I should look with great confidence to the successful working of any Transvaal constitution which had the approval of Mr. Sprigg and his colleagues, and of Mr. Brand.

On another occasion I hope to indicate in what directions the most important modifications should, in my own opinion, be made, to secure unity of policy in all such important matters as the native question throughout all the English colonies in South Africa, and how, by co-operating with the Portuguese Government, we may set definite bounds to any extension of English responsibilities to the north of the Orange River and Limpopo basins; and so fix geographical limits within which the Anglo-Dutch subjects of the British Crown, and the people of the Orange Free State, shall have scope to grow as self-defending and self-governing dominions.

All I would now say is, let us beware of sending out cut and dried constitutions from England to a people like that of the Transvaal. Of no people is it more true that their institutions must grow with them, or be adapted to all their peculiarities. The only way in which a good working constitution can be framed for a country in the position of the Transvaal is to give large powers to an experienced administrator on the spot, to draw up such a constitution as will be approved by the best men among the Boers themselves, as well as by the intelligent and experienced statesmen who rule the destinies of similar and kindred communities in the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony.

THE LAND QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

A CURIOUS paper, as coming from such a source, is published in the last *Nineteenth Century* by the Marquis of Blandford, eldest brother of Lord Randolph Churchill, M. P. The following passages are taken from the paper:—

Broadly speaking, the profitable cultivation of land in this country is only possible where farming on a large scale is carried on by the owner of the land who possesses a large capital as well as other sources of revenue which can tide him over bad times, or where the land is held by a small class of farmers who have every security given them for their capital, and who bring to the undertaking their own personal labour and that of their family.

We do not require to subdivide land here, as it is in France, Belgium, Switzerland, &c., or certainly not as it is in Ireland. Nevertheless, though it will grievously offend many farmers to tell them so—the truth is best before all things—'the gentleman farmer' is an impossibility. In no part of the civilised world, not even in fertile America or the colonies, does a man suppose that he can make a living out of the land by investing capital in a farm worked solely by hired labour and for which he pays a full rent, his general superintendence of farming operations being the only function which the farmer supplies in the undertaking. Agricultural profits, as every farmer well knows, are a matter of very narrow margin between expenditure and receipt; and it is only the man who works on the very lagest scale possessing a large capital at his back, with full, not limited right of ownership, together with considerable scientific knowledge and intelligent foresight, who can make this class of farming pay. The other alternative is the working man whose whole individual energy and thought are given to the care of a small farm where his own labour is the principal factor, and where he feels that every yard of manure he produces, every ditch, every drain he digs means so many pence or pounds added to his next year's income.

This class of tenant cannot exist at present under the conditions of limited ownership by which four-fifths of English land is tied up in strict settlement; but when the Legislature decrees that he shall exist—or, what is the same thing, allows the natural operation of economic laws to evolve him—we shall hear a very different tale regarding English agriculture. Our present class of tenant farmers must face their fate boldly; they had better retire from the business if they wish to live in dignity and ease, and invest their capital in more profitable undertakings, or they must in a great majority of cases reduce the size of their farms, cultivate higher, and bring more of their own personal labour to the work; and if they show themselves ready to do these things, which we have not the slightest reason to doubt it becomes the imperative duty of the Legislature to abolish once for all every restriction that has operated so disadvantageously in the past in restricting the efficiency of agriculture in this country.

In many ways the general condition of the labourer in England is more backward than in any other civilised country of Europe; the more enterprising and intelligent are drawn off to the towns and manufactures, and those that remain live a narrow torpid existence unrelieved by any interest sufficient to raise them to a better position. The influence of the clergy, though often of great value in times of distress, is too often calculated to enervate the energies of the people, and teach them to look for help and charity where thrift, economy, and independence would be better guides. Much of the emotional character of the religion of the poorer class is to be attributed to the complete absence of any interest or stake in life beyond the earning of a weekly wage, which they can never hope to increase all their lives, and which sickness or age may rob them of. Their benefit societies have done some good, yet they have been timidly or injudiciously worked. There are often far too many of them. They have yet to learn the true method of 'co-operation' and mutual insurance, those two great incentives to saving and the forming of joint-stock capital. Thus it happens that the greatest enemies of the agricultural poor are often the small tradesmen of country villages, who force the labourer to deal at their shops by keeping him in their debt, and who are in many cases the least improving owners of cottage property.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 21st instant.

Read Government Resolution, Legislative Department, No. 39, dated 16th February, intimating in reply to an enquiry made, that the Port Trust Amendment Bill received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on 10th instant, and that the bill will be submitted for the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy as soon as the proceedings of the Legislative Council which contain the discussion on that Bill are published; further, that the Government of India will be asked to communicate the Viceroy's assent by telegraph. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 739, dated 8th February, intimating that, in the opinion of the Admiralty and of the Secretary of State, it is not desirable that the Indian troop-ships should enter Prince's Dock, and forwarding copy of correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Admiralty on the subject. Resolution.—Papers to be circulated.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 16th February, with reference to the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company's application for reserved accommodation for their vessels at Prince's Dock. He estimates that a revenue of from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,500 would be derived, according to the season, from each of the Asiatic Company's steamers using the dock, exclusive of wharfage fees and dock dues. Read letter from Messrs. Sigg, Sulzer and Company, dated 17th February, stating in reply to an enquiry made that the largest vessel of the Asiatic Company is about 3,000 tons and the smallest 1,650 tons, and that each would require to be in dock about four days. Read memo. by the chairman, dated 21st February, recommending that Rs. 4,000 per annum be charged in lieu of dock dues, and that the other conditions be the same as those arranged with the "Hall" and "Anchor" lines, except that the berth to be reserved for the Asiatic Company be at the west end of the north wall of the dock, that they have half of G. shed, and that it be understood that should the average stay in dock exceed five days, the excess should at the end of the year be paid for at ordinary rates, in addition to the annual payment of Rs. 4,000. Resolution.—The arrangement proposed by the chairman is approved, subject to the withdrawal of the clause giving the company only the use of the berth for five days. It is to be distinctly understood that the sum of Rs. 4,000 is to be paid, whether the steamers of the company come to this port or not.

Submitted form of debenture and of coupons proposed to be issued when the Port Trust Amendment Bill becomes law. A copy was furnished to each Trustee before the meeting. Resolution.—The form of Bond is approved.

Read letter from the Secretary, Cotton Trade Association, dated 15th February, stating in reply to the offer made to them of land at Apollo Reclamation on certain terms, that the Association is unable at present to accept it until it has an opportunity of considering another scheme, and requesting, therefore that the matter be left in abeyance for the present. Resolution.—The matter may be left in abeyance for three months.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th February, recommending that a compartment be made in the unclaimed warehouse No. 2 for the storage of loose and broken packages, as has been done in the Dock Transit Sheds. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer estimating the cost at Rs. 130. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th February, reporting that a cotia, while being loaded with iron at the east end of Nicol Bunder South, on 12th instant, struck on a rock alongside the wharf, and sank, and requesting that the rock be removed. Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 17th February, stating that there are two pieces of rock close to the toe of the wall, one 12in. above l. w. springs, and the other three feet; that they will take careful blasting to remove; and that the cost will be Rs. 100. Resolution.—The work should be done and the cost, estimated at Rs. 100, charged to revenue.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 10th February, forwarding a list of articles that have been lying unclaimed at the different bunders for a considerable time and recommending that they be sold by public auction under section 64 of the Port Trust Act, so that the charges that have accrued on them may be liquidated.

Read also letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th February, stating that Messrs. Visram Ebram and Company have directed his department to take over a quantity of rice in bags stored at Mazagon Reclamation against rent charges due thereon, and asking sanction to sell the rice under section 64 of the Port Trust Act. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 14th February, reporting that the mangoes on the Port Trust property were sold by auction as under subject to the Trustees' sanction:—1.—On property from Tank Bunder to Frere Land Reclamation to Babajee Peerajee for Rs. 335. 2.—On property from Powder Magazine to Sewree Bunder to Annajee Jairam for Rs. 310. Read letter from Pirozshaw Dadabhoy Patell, dated 17th February, offering Rs. 400 for lot No. 2. Resolution.—The auction sale is confirmed.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement for the week ending 18th February:—

28	vessels piloted into harbour.	
19	,, out of ,,	
10	,, transported.	
6	,, attended to.	

Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock for the week ending 17th February:—

5	square-rigged vessels entered.	
4	,, ,, left.	
6	,, ,, remaining in dock.	
4	country craft entered.	
5	,, ,, left.	
1	,, ,, remaining in dock.	

NOTICES.

PAREL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH,
Proprietor.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
(BREAKFAST.)
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
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Sold only in Packets or Tins labelled.
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FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.
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AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualitities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most
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GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

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Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
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Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
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Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

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ARE composed of PURE PHOSPHORUS (Luminous), QUININE, IRON and NUX VOMICA.
An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterized by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.
This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOWNESS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.
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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.
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